

A Message to America



THIS IS THE LABOR DAY MESSAGE of Milwaukee to the proletariat of America:

The Social-Democratic victory in Milwaukee was distinctly a victory of the working class.

It was distinctly a victory of the workingman in politics over the business man in politics. It was a victory of the proletariat over the capitalists.

This does not mean that only workmen voted our ticket. There were many professional men and even business men who stood with us.

But the SPIRIT that won this election was the REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST spirit. The organization, the platform, and the candidates were proletarian.

The victory was not won at the last election. It was the accumulated result of many years of patient and methodical labor.

In the main we have to ascribe it to the fact that we have a REAL labor movement in Milwaukee—a movement that is full grown and developed in all its parts.

If the movement may be compared to a human body—we might describe the Milwaukee labor movement as a live body with two arms. The right arm is the political organization, the Social-Democratic party. The left arm is formed by the trades unions.

We take especial care not to let either arm develop too much at the expense of the other.

Each arm must do its own work, and does not interfere with the other. We keep the activities of both the trades unions and the political party strictly divided.

In other words, we do not permit the trades unions to dictate to the Social-Democratic party in political matters. And, on the other hand, the political party would not undertake to interfere in trades union matters.

However, there is a sort of personal union, as far as the personnel of the workers is concerned. The same men (or at least very many of them) are active in both fields.

The same men who work for the success of the economic organization also work for the advancement of the Social-Democratic party.

Thus the organized workmen play a great part in the Social-Democratic party. But they do so as Socialists, not as trade unionists. We, of the Social-Democratic party, also advise and encourage every Socialist who can to join his economic organization.

This adds to the success of both.

While our party is thus THE Labor party of Milwaukee and pretends to be nothing else—it nevertheless has become the party of all the people be-

cause it stands for social reforms which concern ALL the people.

Therefore, many thousands of intelligent voters of all classes, who do not belong to the proletariat, ally themselves with us, call themselves Social-Democrats and work with the party for the betterment of conditions in Milwaukee.

All of these sympathizers accept our philosophy in regard to the profit system. All of them are willing to overthrow this modern fetish of making a profit out of everything, even human life.

Government is simply the expression of economic conditions. It has become a business because business men rule the country. And it is rotten because business is only another word for profit.

The battle of the Social-Democratic party is to make proper human conditions, not profit, the ideal of the future state. This new view of government is slowly, but surely, gaining ground among the masses, though the growth of our party has been necessarily slow.

The Socialist vision is too large to go forward with leaps and bounds. And only he may be counted a great soldier in the battle who is willing to fight every day for political and economic liberty and who does not lose courage because the millennium does not appear tomorrow.

Not do we expect to usher in Socialism in Milwaukee. Socialism is the name of a phase of civilization—the next phase, if civilization is to survive. But it cannot be brought about in one city alone or in one state alone.

We will try to apply our Socialist philosophy, as much as possible, to the every-day conditions and every-day affairs of the city of Milwaukee.

But while doing this, we shall not for one moment lose sight of the fact that the aim of Socialism and the Socialist party is not to give Milwaukee or any other city a good administration. That is only incidental.

Our aim is to abolish the present capitalist system, and to introduce in its place the Socialist republic, based upon the collective ownership and democratic control of the means of production and distribution.

However, everything on this road is progress and means welfare to the masses and good government to everybody.

And the future belongs to the modern proletariat.

There are many reasons for this—economic and historical. I shall only touch upon a few historical facts.

Under former civilizations, in almost every case, class distinction was the result of war. The ruling class was made up of the members of the victorious nation—who usually differed from the working class in speech and general characteristics. This was often the case in ancient times and almost invariably during the middle ages.

The ruling class in those days was usually also the stronger, the more able part of the population. As a whole, it was the only class that had any education fitted for the conditions of the time.

Thus the medieval lord was unquestionably the best fighter of his day. He was trained for warfare, clad in iron, and spent all his life in hunting or fighting. The great mass of the people was also inferior to him intellectually.

Besides, in old Greece and old

Labor Day, 1910

Rome most of the patrician families claimed descent from some god.

And all during the middle ages the Church supported the claim of the feudal system to be "God-ordained." The Church was a main beneficiary of the system—the bishops and abbots had great estates and ruled the people.

In modern countries the conditions are entirely different. The great mass of the proletariat is of the same nationality, the same speech, the same mode of thought. And the ruling class is not better, nor stronger, nor more able in any way.

Since the general introduction of public schools, the proletarians as a whole get at least the elements of the same kind of education.

Therefore, unless plutocracy can persuade the majority of the people to close up all the public schools and make illiterates of the next generation, plutocracy is doomed.

Current Comment

Remember Labor Day, to keep it wholly.

Social-Democracy does not talk AT the people. It IS the people.

The workers of the world mean to have a hand in governing the world.

Social-Democrats make good every campaign promise. Witness, the record in Milwaukee thus far.

Opportunity to skin the other fellow knocks at every man's door at least once. But opportunities under capitalism to get skinned don't stop to knock.

The genuine union man takes his place in line and does not desert his place until the park is reached. The mere card man sneaks out of town and goes fishing.

The joke of it! Just the things that labor in its never-ceasing struggle has forced from capitalism are the things the politicians for capitalism ask credit for having GIVEN us! What they "gave" was simply the hallast they had to throw out to keep their piratical balloon afloat!

Inasmuch as Roosevelt has gone into print to the effect that Socialists are "revolting and abhorrent," it is but meet that no Socialist so far for-

And what is more, the capitalist class is unable even to defend its position in case of danger. If there is any fighting to be done, the capitalist class has to get the proletariat to do it.

The capitalist class holds its position only because the proletariat is asleep and is not conscious of its strength.

A statesman of old Rome said that the Romans could hold their slaves only because they had never counted themselves and their masters.

However, since we have universal suffrage, for the FIRST TIME IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD THE SUBJECTED CLASS HAS THE SAME POLITICAL BASIS AS THE RULING CLASS. And we have a chance to count ourselves and our masters at every election.

In Milwaukee there was a slow awakening. But in Milwaukee we did wake up. Therefore nobody needs be

surprised at the result. And unless plutocracy can take away the ballot from the people or persuade them to give up the electoral franchise—plutocracy is doomed.

And that is the reason why we Socialists can look with such equanimity and complacency into the future. I say again—the victory in Milwaukee was only the FIRST great political success of the working class in America.

We have on our side not only the economic development of the present day but also the teachings of the history of the past, and the iron necessity of saving the race for the future.

Our most burning need is a general awakening of the proletariat. Wake up, ye workers! Wake up! Awake and look around! That is the message of Milwaukee to the American working class.

Victor L. Berger

Does Unionism Pay

The Record of the Typographical Union, 1905-1907.

(Period covered by the eight-hour campaign.)

Hours reduced, 7,200,000 per year, or a total of 21,600,000 for the three years.

Wages increased, \$2,000,000 per year, or a total of \$6,000,000 for the three years.

Hours reduced, 551,070 per year, or a total of 1,653,210 for the two years.

Wages increased, \$41,805 per week, or \$2,178,540 per year, or a total of \$4,357,080 for the two years.

Membership—1900, 33,000; 1910, 51,000.

Capitalist Civilization

Casual looking over of the front page headlines of most of the papers lead to the belief that about the only things of importance happening now are—

Bank lootings.
Rowdiness.
Suicides.
Divorce scandals.
Political crookedness.
Murders.

—N. Y. Call.

Greetings to the Toilers

TO you who are hidden away in the mine and the mill; and to you who are shut away in the factory and the shop. Likewise to you who are from the field and the forest, from the mountainside and the sea. To you who are from all lands and speak all tongues. Greetings to you, MAN OF TOIL.

This is your day, a day of days. There are days for the soldier and the king; there are days for the hero and the saint. There are days for battles and victories, bloodshed and treaties. Days for joy and days for tears. Of all the many days there is but one for you—MAN OF TOIL—LABOR DAY.

Only one day for you, the man on whose shoulders rests the structure of all culture. Only one day for you, without whom there would be no knowledge, no art, no civilization.

Lay aside the tools. Drop the hoe and the pick. Let go of the throttle; shift the belt and throw over the switch. Bank the fires. The exhausted breathe more feebly; now the monstrous "Corliss" pounds no more—it is at rest.

Strip off your grimy garb, your overalls and blouse. Wipe your wet brow and remove the grease. Brush away the dust. Step out from your prison. Stand erect and raise your head. Breathe the sunshine, drink the air. Now I see you in your majesty, O WORKER! GREETINGS TO YOU.

Beckon to your side your loved ones, your wife and the children that lean on her. Call your aged and careworn parents. Gather your friends and your comrades.

Show them all that you have made in the long, dreary hours of toil—the mansion you have built; the fabrics you have woven; the garments you have sewed. Show them the luscious fruits you have gathered and the foods you have prepared. Also show them the sculptures and paintings and the long rows of books you have printed. Show them the vehicles that fly over the long winding roads; the trains that cross the continents; the vessels that ply the oceans.

Invite them to share in the prodigal feast. Rejoice and let them rejoice; laugh and let them laugh. Sing and bid them join the chorus—one mighty anthem in praise of all the works of your hands and brain.

You are silent? You do not laugh? You cannot sing? Ah! I see. Your fists are clenched and your face is set. Did I taunt you. Was it mockery to bid you to rejoice? I did not mean to mock you, my comrade, my brother.

Now I behold. You are sad. Your pallid lips tremble. Your brow is furrowed and careworn. Your eyes lie deep in their sockets. Your cheeks are hollow. Your head hangs. Your chest is sunken. Your back bent and your limbs gnarled. Your fingers, your hand, your arm, your leg—where are they?

And what is not missing is deformed, maimed, crippled. Did your creator make you thus? Where are the missing parts? Yes, yes, I understand—the missing limbs are the price you have paid for all the wealth, True, an awful price!

But take cheer. Now you can rejoice in your creation. Rejoice and enjoy what you have made. Rest your aching body and appease the gnawing hunger. Let the tonic of still you with new life. Reach out your hand and take what you need—what you have made.

You hesitate. You do not take. You say you cannot? WHY? You reply: "IT IS NOT MINE!"



Mayor Seidel

You toil and labor and what you make is not YOURS?

You weave fabrics and others wear them? You gather fruit and others eat them? You build mansions and others live in them? Your own flesh and blood living in want?—WORKER! are you insatiable? No bird, no beast would do that. WHY SHOULD YOU?

Ah, now I see. You are civilized. Some must work that others may dissipate. Some must be maimed that others may grow athletes. Some die that others may live. Shame upon such civilization!

But I give you a new creed:

"YOU SHALL NOT WANT IF YOU TOIL." Between you and your product there is a deep sea of tradition, superstition, falsehood, brutality, greed, perfidy and YOUR OWN IGNORANCE. Through the ages this mass has been added to by the Judas priest and corrupt levite; by the domineering monarch and brutal nobleman; by the debauched legislator and the servile judge; by the greedy wage-master and your own ignorance.

But you need not despair, you dare not despair. You who have the power to create, have also the power to possess. You are the maker, you shall also be the owner. That deep sea you must drain. Not by means of violence or despair. But by your own labors can this be done. THE WORKER MUST FREE HIMSELF.

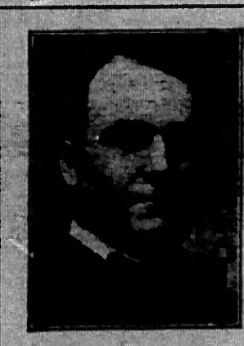
And though you may tire and your back ache; though your temples throb and your frame be shaken with the fever of exhaustion—you cannot stop. You must press forward—ONWARD. For there is no rest for you—not yet. Not six or eight hours will do it; fourteen, sixteen, eighteen out of every twenty-four. The enemy is powerful, crafty, resourceful. Perseverance will overcome him.

Do you threaten to break down? Look through the mists. There I can see the banner of your freedom. I can scent the morning air. The dawn is breaking. Soon the sun will rise. Then we can see better.

This is my message of cheer. Only a little while longer. Then will end the long, long night of ages of suppression. Over the deep mists will melt in the morning sun. Daybreak will come in the burst of glory. That will be the realization of your dreams. That will be the answer to your prayers.

WORKER, THAT WILL BE WHAT YOU HAVE WORKED FOR THROUGH ALL THE LONG DREARY AGES. Labor Day—LABOR'S DAY.

Landmarks of the Labor Movement in Milwaukee --- By Frederic Heath



LANDMARKS of labor in Milwaukee—why, the city is full of them. They are almost uncountable. And I have thought it might be profitable for all on this great holiday of labor, in the year 1910, to take a look at some of them—especially our readers at a distance will be interested, no doubt, to know out of what agitations of the past the present Milwaukee epoch has come. For out of the struggle, the heartaches, the agonies between true and sinister politics, and the sifting of leaders, out of all this, and eluding above the glory and the wreck of it has come the first notable triumph of Social-Democracy in these United States. Some incidents of that past may be here traced with clarity and with generous compensation for the vanishing, yet you will see running through the procession of incidents like a streak of lightning the clear political purpose that has at last brought such splendid results.

Step to the great towering city hall today and a labor mayor, a Social Democrat, is there to greet you. Visit the common council in session and your gaze will be greeted by a Socialist president of the body and a Socialist majority at the desks in front of him. Go to the sombre brown stone court house and again a Socialist, a leader in the ranks of organized labor, stands ready as chairman of the county board of supervisors to make you feel at home. Go to Milwaukee's proud public library and public museum, there you again feel the presence of the Socialist influence at work. Go to the school board, the Socialists are there. Go to the city's new Auditorium, the Socialists are there also partially in charge. It is the same in the Metropolitan park commission, the county park commission, the health department, the various city offices, and the departments of city life.

It is all the triumph of the two-armed labor movement which Victor Berger, that time-tried warrior and master worker for labor, tells about in his article on this page. The struggle of this principle for supremacy is the struggle that has gone before and that has left the landmarks we are to look at today, from our imaginary rubber-band couch.

I took Milwaukee's bone and sinew years to get right on this problem, but it did it and the principle has proved itself. No one any longer doubts that proposition in Milwaukee.

But as the coach gets under way we may glance at a few facts that have only left their marks on the printed page and in the memories of the older inhabitants—facts that have left behind them no chrysalis-like buildings to be snap-shotted on the trip. Thus—

In 1813 when Milwaukee was eight

years old and had 4,000 inhabitants, a Workmen's Advocate is said to have appeared. Perhaps the name signified nothing more than the fact that most everyone was a worker in such pioneering days.

The Fouriérist movement, Utopian Socialistic of the '30s made enough of an impression in Milwaukee to send one man, Uriel Farin, into the Fouriérist community at Ceresco, afterward Elgin, Wis. C. Latham Sholes, the inventor of the typewriter, was also a contributing Fouriérist, but did not enter a community. Greeley's New York Tribune, which had Socialistic leanings, had numerous readers in Milwaukee.

History does not record it, but it is to be presumed that Milwaukee had some share in the various early day efforts at trade organization and even had delegates in the labor congresses and grand lodges in the years preceding the rise of the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor.

The Knights of St. Crispin. Milwaukee shared in the general union labor revival of 1860, and in a notable way. For it was in Milwaukee that the famed order of the Knights of St. Crispin had its beginning. That was almost a (workingman's) lifetime ago and the records are somewhat obscured, but the founder of the order was Newell Daniels. To him belongs the credit, and he lived to see the order spread all over the United States, and he also lived to see it go down to a sorry death. But it was a power while it lasted. Daniels worked at the time in the Milwaukee shoe factory of Atkins, West & Co., on West Water street, and lived in a frame house on Fourth street, where the Alhambra theater building now stands. The main feature of the Crispin was the limitation



Old Veterans Turn Hall

Meeting place of Gambrinus Assembly, Knights of Labor, in the Eighties, and Scene of Various Labor and Party Gatherings of Former Years. Now a knitting factory, but was partially burned down a few weeks ago, just after above photograph was taken.

of apprentices in the shoe trade. The first meeting was held March 1, 1867, with the following shoemakers present: Newell Daniels, Samuel Wilson, W. C. Haynes, Albert Jenkins, Thomas Houran, F. W. Wallace and Henry Palmer. Wallace suggested the name, that of the famous saint of the medieval shoemakers. Shortly after the German Customhouse Union of Milwaukee came in as No. 2. Daniels wrote

the ritual and drafted a circular which was sent out to every shoemaker in the country whose name they could learn. Later Daniels formed lodges in various eastern cities and Martin Gavin, secretary of the Chicago Shoemakers' Union removed to Milwaukee and helped in the work of extending the order. In 1868, when the first grand lodge meeting was held at Rochester, N. Y., Gavin was made presiding officer.

Was a Power in the Land.

"For five subsequent years after the Rochester session," we are told, "the order was a power in the land. It made and unmade politicians. It established a monthly journal, it started co-operative stores, it fought, often successfully, for better returns for labor per se. It is estimated that at one time it had 400 lodges and 5,000 members. It became the foremost trade organization in the world." When it fell to pieces it is noted that "yearly reductions in wages in all the shoe-making centers followed." In 1873, at the sixth annual session at Cleveland, O., disintegration had set in. Discord and distrust were present. And when the Philadelphia session was held a year later the attendance was small and the heart had gone out of the order. The session was called "the funeral of the St. Crispins."

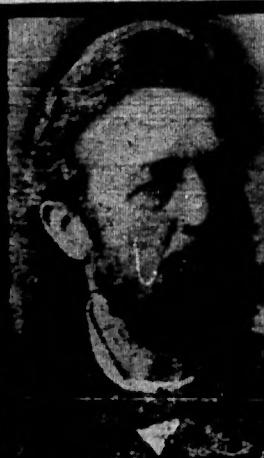
A revival came in 1875 in some thirty shoe towns, but by 1878 the order was practically defunct and the members (Daniels among the rest) had largely passed over into the Knights of Labor, which had been started in 1869—possibly getting its idea from the St. Crispin order. In 1880, when following the eight-hour agitation, a labor ticket was successful in Milwaukee county, as a sort of political accident, Daniels was on the ticket as candidate for sher-

iff and was elected. Years later he removed to California and died there in 1894, being brought back to Milwaukee for burial.

I am giving generous space to the St. Crispins because the facts will be quite new to most present day readers. My quest for local facts has led me a merry chase, but partly through the information received from the Rev. Charles A. Adams, of Merrill, Wis., who joined in 1872 and from the testimony of Andrew Thomas, still a resident of Milwaukee and who was practically an original member, I have established the fact that Lodge No. 1 met in a two-story building at the northeast corner of West Water and Cedar streets (the building disappeared years ago), and Lodge No. 2 met at almost the same time in the old Riverside building at No. 1 Grand avenue, where the big Glue Brothers department store now stands, both lodges meeting there later. Toward the last, when a desperate effort to prolong the life of the order was made by forming mixed lodges, a hall on Wisconsin street, between Broadway and Milwaukee, was used for the purpose.

Had Lofly Ideals.

The Crispins were full of lofty ideals. In the preamble to the constitution appears this: "We censure the system of a Crispin making a profit on the labor of a brother Crispin as contrary to the spirit of Crispinism." This was the order shall teach or aid in teaching any part or parts of boot or shoe making, unless the lodge shall give permission. . . . Provided . . . this . . . shall not . . . prevent a father from teaching his son." Mr. Adams tells me that Daniels was opposed to strikes, except as a last resort, and wanted all employers put on an even basis—"a soon the small employer did not appreciate until the order went down."



Paul Grottkau

The Noted Socialist Editor and Agitator Who Led the Milwaukee Movement in the Eighties.

And within five years of its institution, he writes, the order had secured an advance in piecework prices, practically double what they had been before the production of apprentices had been curtailed.

The Marx International. There still stands in the southeast corner of State and Seventh streets a quaint one-story building known as Casino Hall. Its best days are long past. It will hardly encumber the real

(Continued on 3rd page.)

You Are Caught, Mr. Man

Standard Oil—Morgan Interests Rapidly Taking In Everything in Sight—What Is Your Choice?

By Henry T. Jones



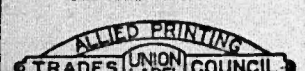
THE Rockefeller-Morgan-Belmont-Kuhn-Loch-Guggenheim-Standard Oil interests come pretty near having the whole business already. At the present time this combination of capitalist pirates owns outright or controls the following industries or trusts:

Steel, lumber, sugar, railroads, cotton, woolen, milk, express companies, national banks and trust companies, electric companies, rubber, tobacco, electric light and gas, coal and coke, ice, paper, flour, wood pulp, wholesale groceries, drug stores, wholesale and largely retail, gold mines, smelters, flour, steamship companies, tractors.

"We Know Our Friends by Their Deeds"

The Allied LABEL

on printed matter is a guarantee that the work was done under fair conditions.



Printing without this label receives scant consideration from workmen.

CAN BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE

When Ordering Clothing Demand This Label



Right Conditions—Free, Sanitary Shops

ALWAYS DEMAND Union Labeled Bread



Insist Upon Having This Stamp On Your Work

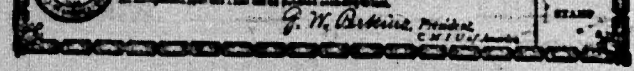
PATRONIZE UNION REPAIR SHOPS

Be a unionist in all purchases. Do not confine your purchases to union label shoes alone, but see that a union shoe dresser polishes them with union label shoe polish. Keep your shoes on the union list till you turn them in a union label shoe. In order to do this you must, when needed repairs are necessary, have them repaired in a union repair shop. Make it your business to find out if there is a union repair shop in your locality before having your repairing done elsewhere. When the union label is worn from the first sole see that it is replaced with a new sole put on by union shoe repairers.

WHEN PURCHASING CIGARS SEE THAT THIS LABEL IS ON THE BOX



IT IS A GUARANTEE THAT THE CIGARS ARE NOT MADE BY THE TRUST



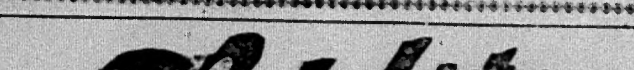
Demand This Label On All Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter



Demand This Label On All Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter



THE BEAR THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS



TELEPHONE: North, East and West Sides, North 400 South Side, South 353

Sears, Roebuck & Co., General Electric company, American Linseed Oil company, American Malt company, Equitable, Mutual and New York Life Insurance companies, Cluett-Perkins & Co., shirts and collars; Borden Milk, and Alexander Campbell Milk companies.

The latest investment of the Standard Oil interests was made in obtaining control of the Thompson-Starrett company. Recently the trust printed this advertisement in many of the leading capitalist newspapers of the country:

"An Analogy
"Rome conquered the known world, but was herself conquered when she sent her legions into the world."

"In other words, Rome made the mistake of employing too many sub-contractors in her military operations."

"And some owners make the mistake of having too many sub-contractors on their building operations."

"This defeats economy, quality and speed—and depletes the income on the investment."

"We do more ACTUAL building than any of our competitors."

"The inference is obvious."

"Thompson-Starrett Company
"Building Construction,"
"Fifty-One Wall Street."

The foregoing means the end of competition in the line of big building construction, for this company has facilities for wiping out all others who presume to remain in the game."

It was inevitable that the trust interests were to gather into their fold everything in sight. Every month it piles up millions of profits and something had to be done with the money. So it is certain that the Standard Oil-Morgan crowd will soon own it all. There is not much left now. And when there is nothing for the Standard Oil-Morgan crowd, what will it do then? Will it devour itself?

Mr. Voter, it is up to you to do something. You are to see the Standard Oil own everything in the United States, including your means of life, or you are to see government ownership of your means of life.

If you vote a capitalist ticket you approve of Standard Oil and private ownership of the trusts; if you vote the Socialist ticket you vote for public ownership of all the things the Standard Oil interests now own. That means that if you vote the Socialist ticket you vote to have an ownership yourself, together with the other 99,000,000, of the trusts now privately owned and conducted solely in the interest of making profits.

Mr. Farmer, Mr. Workington, Mr.

Voter, what is your choice? It is now up to you.

The Morgan-Guggenheim crew is also after Alaska. Alaska has more gold than California and Colorado; more copper than Montana and Arizona; more coal than Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio; and more fish than all other American waters combined. Her output of gold and fish for last year amounted to nearly \$2,000,000, and had increased from \$1,500,000 in 1909. Her total cash trade with the rest of the United States for 1909 amounted to more than \$2,000,000, while that between China and the United States amounted to only \$48,000,000. She is a better customer to the merchants of the United States than Hawaii, Porto Rico or the Philippines. The profit buccaners know this and they are preparing for its complete exploitation.

Would you rather have the Standard Oil own the industries or own them yourself, together with the rest of the human race?

Would you prefer to own your own job or work for the Standard Oil?

Standard Oil, by fooling the workington, gets control of the political machinery of Democratic and Republican states. It owns both Texas and Pennsylvania politically because workington are stupid enough to vote the old party tickets.

Texas could not be owned politically by Standard Oil without the consent of the workington's votes. Ye gods! wake up! This applies to every other state.

IT IS UP TO YOU

Social, Not Individual

LABOR is essentially social, and if we only strike a nail in the wall with a hammer we can hardly realize what untold evolution industry had to pass before it was possible to produce that nail and hammer. The individuality of a person is entirely lost in the production of any given article. The individual is an evolved unit of the present society and when a "clever" and "talented" individual struts his exalted virtue peacock fashion before us, what a miserable caricature of a man he would be if the inheritance of all the ages were abstracted from his personality.—Easton Labor Journal.

"Under our Constitution that prohibits special privileges, we see privileged corporations all over the land."

Strength of Socialism

Denmark has 93,000 Socialist voters and twenty-four representatives in the national parliament.

Socialists in France have acquired a quarter of a million votes since 1907, now having more than 1,100,000 and seventy-six representatives.

The Socialists in Holland cast 88,500 votes at the last election, against 65,000 in 1907.

The German Social-Democrats cast nearly 4,000,000 votes at the late election, a gain of 750,000 over 1907.

Spanish Socialists voted 42,000 strong this year, almost twice the vote of 1907. They have one representative.

There were almost as many Socialist votes in Stockholm this year as were cast in all Sweden three years ago. The mayor of Stockholm, Comrade Lindhagen, was elected by more than 15,000 votes. He is also one of nearly a half hundred representatives in the Swedish parliament.

Twenty-three representatives of the working class sit in the Swiss legislature, the Socialist party having gained four seats at the last election. They have about 100,000 votes.

In Belgium the Socialists now have thirty-four Socialists in parliament.

In the recent French elections the Socialists increased their vote to about 350,000 and gained six seats in parliament, giving them ninety.

Austria has more than a million Socialist voters and has eighty-seven members of the parliament.

As a result of a recent election, both houses of the Australian parliament are completely dominated by Socialists.

England and Italy each have about 350,000 Socialist voters and about forty-five men in parliament each.

New Zealand and Russia each have close to 320,000 Socialists, and each has sixty legislators from the working class party.

Eighty thousand Hungarian voters cast their ballots for Socialism in the elections of 1907.

Thirty thousand Socialist voters of Bulgaria have elected eight members of parliament.

Luxembourg has over 5,000 Socialist voters and several members of parliament.

The Socialist vote in the United States in 1908 was nearly half a million. At a late election, Milwaukee, a city of 400,000 inhabitants, elected a Socialist mayor, council and county board.—EX.

A WORD TO THE CAPITALISTS.

"Popular property! Public welfare! Talk not of welfare while yet so many fare all too ill for words to tell of it."

Wage Slavery

What else but slavery can you call the condition of some of the coal miners, lumberjacks and factory hands of the United States?

Men with their wives and families go to a small town which practically belongs to their employer. They live in houses owned by their employer, buy their household supplies at stores owned by their employer, take their pay in checks, tickets, or orders retained by their employer, and get the remainder of their pay when their employer is ready.

Suppose they wish to improve their condition and go away; how can they move at all unless their employer has some money, the saving of which, by a pecuniarily well understood in all such localities, is simply impossible.—John Habberton.

The Rule of the People

Even the government itself, with all its gigantic forces that belong to it, is under our control.

The Revolutionary fathers said to it, "common body of the people." "Freehold is given you of all things, and you can fashion everything according to your judgment in respect to your own well-being. You are the lands of the country, its fruits, its mines and all its swelling resources; that they may enjoy, LET NO EMPLOYER WREST THEM FROM YOU OR CHEAT YOU OUT OF THEM."

The Revolutionary fathers also established the far-reaching principle, not yet fully applied in ordinary affairs, that ALL POWER IS IN THE PEOPLE; that the legislation must be of their own making; that they can reverse any legislation and abolish any law, and that they can make such reasonable use of the public goods, for the welfare of the community, as may seem meet to them.

Vote for anything you want and it is yours if the majority of the votes be on your side.—John Swinton.

Wendell Phillips' Retort

Wendell Phillips, according to the recent biography by Dr. Lorenz Seeger, was, on one occasion, lecturing in Ohio, and while on a railroad journey, going to keep one of his appointments, he met in the car a crowd of clerics, returning from some sort of convention.

He approached Mr. Phillips, and asked him: "Are you Mr. Phillips?"

"I am, sir."

"Are you trying to free the negroes?"

"Yes, sir; I am an abolitionist."

"Well, why don't you go over to Kentucky?"

"Excuse me, are you a preacher?"

"I am, sir."

"Are you trying to save souls from hell?"

"Yes, sir, that's my business."

"Well, why don't you go there?"

The assailant hurried into the smoker amid a roar of unmitigated laughter.

Socialism and the Home

Amazing nonsense is talked in some quarters about the imaginary havoc which socialism would bring upon the home. Woman is the center, light and life of the home, or should be. At her side in many cases who has not the status and station to which she is entitled were Christian ethics applied to the shops, factories, etc., is quite conscious of this. More of the story is a social story. Socialism would give woman far wider opportunities of training, of education, of position, and would make her economically independent. She would then do far greater justice to herself. She would come to demand finer qualities in her husband, and she would get them. Where woman is allowed to make herself, and is independent man, even if he wanted to, could not remain the crude, half-savage he is now. Socialism would lead to early and happy marriages and homes, and gradually the nation would have the humanity of the true home on a large scale.—The Harp, Dublin, Ireland.

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Mayor Seidel's inauguration address was not a mere speech delivered on the spur of the moment. It embodies the best thought resulting from years of experience on the burning subject of municipal government in our American cities and towns.

Milwaukee's municipal problems are very similar to the problems which Socialists in other cities and towns must solve. Mayor Seidel's inauguration speech outlines these problems in their logical order and clearly points to the only possible remedy.

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Socialism and the United States Courts

By Horace B. Walsley

A Member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The state convention of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor demands in its last platform the election of the federal judges in place of their being appointed by the president. This is the purest kind of Social-Democracy. The meaning is, that no man in a democratic republic ought to be vested with the tremendous power of judging the people without being subject to their control by re-election at short intervals.

But the federal constitution provides that all federal judges shall hold their offices for life. This constitution can be changed only by a vote of the legislatures of three-fourths of the states. And that is a matter of years.

But—the entire program of Social-Democracy can be worked out in this country without any amendment of the federal constitution. Jefferson and the other men who laid the best parts of the foundations of our government in the declaration of independence and the constitution, were in fact thorough Social-Democrats. And there is really nothing in their work that is any sort of bar to what the Social-Democrats intend to do in this country.

Let these workmen who stand honestly upon their platform, help the Social-Democrats to send Victor L. Berger and Winfield Gaylord to congress from Milwaukee, and here is what Social-Democracy will do as soon as these men enter congress. A bill will be immediately introduced and pushed to abolish the circuit courts of the United States. These

courts are the ones that are especially obnoxious to the people. They are the ones that issue the "strife injunctions," and the injunctions against the state laws regulating railroad rates. With these courts destroyed, applications for these injunctions will have to be made to state judges, who in our state, and most of the states are elected by the people.

These circuit courts are not created by the constitution, but by act of congress, and an act of congress can wipe them out. And an act for that purpose might fairly be expected to pass in the very session in which it was first introduced. Launched with such speeches in its support as both Berger and Gaylord are qualified to make—the bill ought to go through like a cyclone.

For the people at large are hostile to these courts. Every congressman would hear from his district a clamor for their destruction that would scare him into prompt obedience. The workmen are against them on account of the "strife" injunctions; the farmers, because of the injunctions against railroad rate statutes; the business man, because when the controversy between him and a non-resident is \$2,000 or over, he can be compelled to go away from home to try his case, instead of trying it in his own county in the state court.

The southern congressmen would vote with us solid. They are virtually all Democrats, and hostile to these courts on principle. They know what Thomas Jefferson thought of these courts, and that all his predictions about them have been realized.

In fine, when it came to the test, these courts have no friends except Wall street, and the system, and as surely as human foresight can forecast anything in the future, Berger and Gaylord would put these circuit courts of the United States off the map for good—the very first session they were in congress. This puts the matter up to you, Comrade Workman. You can put these men in congress. If you really want the circuit courts of the United States abolished, DO IT NOW.

"The world belongs to its builders, and theirs is the loss if they permit the

plunderers to seize it or the gamblers to cheat them out of it."

The Need of the Time

Give us men! A time like this demands Great hearts, strong minds, true faith and willing hands. Men whom the lust of office does not kill; Men whom the spoils of office can not buy; Men who possess opinions and a will; Men who have honor, men who will not lie; For while the rabble, with their thumb-worn creeds, Their large professions and their little deeds, Wrangle in selfish strife—lo! Freedom weeps. Wrong rules the land and waiting justice sleeps.

Whence Carnegie Libraries Come

The steel trust gave us a raise of about 6 per cent May 1, July 1 one of the departments, Open Hearth No. 4, received a reduction amounting to 30 per cent in some cases, yet the plute papers in Pittsburgh are howling prosperity.

They never notice a little thing like a reduction of 50 per cent in wages, yet these wage slaves will keep on supporting these papers.

There is a strike among the coal miners in Westmoreland county since the first of April, according to The

Failure of the American Democracy

DEMOCRACY in the American sense of the word, means representative government, through a congress. The founders of the nation thought that and modeled our constitution on that fact. Have the men who placed this country on its feet been foiled in their attempts to give the world a real example of democracy? Has the American nation conducted itself according to the principles of our forefathers? Now there lies the fundamental weakness of American government; not that we do not stick closely to the ideals of these old people, which would indeed be most foolish—because conditions have changed to an amazing extent—but because the conduct of the nation is still modeled from the ancient constitution that embodies the ideals of these old people expressed before the present conditions and changes were dreamed of by anyone.

At the time of the adoption of the constitution there were two ideas as to its interpretation; one was that all the powers not expressly delegated to the congress by the constitution, were expressly reserved to the various states; the other was that there were certain implied powers granted in the constitution to congress though not specifically stated, leaving congress to act as a DETERMINING BODY ON THE POWERS GRANTED IT BY THE CONSTITUTION. This was the view upheld. Thus, on the bank question congress was the proper source to go to, to find out whether or no the bank was necessary in the carrying on of the business of the nation. With this condition of affairs the people would have direct control of the legislation of the country. THAT WAS THE NEAREST APPROACH TO NATIONAL DEMOCRACY THAT THE UNITED STATES EVER GOT! This condition of government was not to endure. Congress has sunk from the position of supreme expression of the will of the common people to the lowest depths of disuse; it has ceased to be not only the guiding influence of the nation and the direct representative of the people, but it has ceased even to be an advisory body, and now IT DOES NOT EVEN PROPOSE THE MORE IMPORTANT LEGISLATION! The story of this downfall is simple. It started when John Marshall, a Federalist, took the opportunity of DELIBERATELY STEALING the right of congress to determine as to the constitutionality of legislation. The Jeffersonians had been legislating along Federalist lines; that is, the close-constructionists had done some acts that needed a quite broad construction to justify

(Embargo, Louisiana purchase, etc.) Now, Marshall, the chief justice of the supreme court, took it upon himself to have his own pass on the constitutionality of these bills. The Jeffersonians WERE AFRAID to refuse this proceeding to the court for fear of injuring themselves politically. Thus the function of determining the necessity of legislation under the implied powers of the constitution was irretrievably lost. The next step in the degeneration of congress came in the practical hiving of seats in the senate. The really great thinking body that it was intended to be, has turned out to more of a millionaires' club. The house, because of its rule by clique and the unimportant part it now plays in legislation (note the tariff bill though of necessity introduced in the house) is in fact an Aldrich senate bill—is absolutely worthless. The last stage of the congressional drop, has come in recent years. It is the fact that THE PRESIDENT HAS BECOME THE ACTUAL LEGISLATOR FOR THE NATION, SUBJECT TO THE SUPREME COURT! No longer does the executive merely suggest or advise; he now DEMANDS! Of but recent date was the swinging of the big stick over congress and a demand for certain laws. Of but recent date the message of a president, which reads, "I have had the attorney general DRAW UP A BILL," etc. Where is our "government of, by, and for the people" today? And how may we get such government back?

A change to the Democratic party, the conquest of the interests by the insurgents, while spectacular, amounts to little; because they merely change the top branches and do not get at the root of the trouble. The entire system must be changed. If the American people want true democracy, they will get it; but to get it they must rout out the old order of things and revive direct popular government. This means that the president must return to the business solely of executive and advisor; the SENATE, the senate, which instead of a blessing has turned out to be a burden, must be no more; the supreme court must give back to the people the rights it has taken from them; and THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES must be so IN FACT AS WELL AS NAME! Think it over, Mr. Voter! It rests with you. If we must have government by parties, SEE WHICH PARTY STANDS FOR THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE, FIRST AND LAST. And then use your most effective weapon, the BALLOT. It is worth while. A. S. HARVEY.

Standard Oil in White House

Texas Democratic Machinery Dominated by the Interests

The Texas Democratic state convention has adopted by a vote of more than 4 to 1 a resolution indorsing United States Senator Bailey for re-nomination for president in 1912.

Bailey is notoriously recognized as the Standard Oil representative in the United States senate from Texas. It is said his big country estate was presented to him by the officials of the Waters-Pierce Oil company, a Standard Oil concern.

It is very evident that when the vote of the Democratic delegates is

4 to 1 that the Standard Oil interests own the Democratic machinery of the state. And as Texas is Democratic the influence of the money power in that state is complete.

SILAS HOOD.

When an old crafty dodo like J. J. Hill says this country is not producing enough to feed 200,000,000 people he lies and he knows he lies. A milder term to express contempt for such railroad-robber nonsense would indicate weakness of the Socialist position. The resources of this great nation when properly worked are great enough to provide in plenty for a population of one thousand millions.



More Food With Less Gas Than In Any Other Range

In a Cabinet Gas Range, you have two ovens, and a warming closet, all heated by one set of burners.

These ovens are placed so that you can work quickly and conveniently, without stooping. You can watch your steak broiling. It need-

n't burn. You can see your cake baking. You can give it just the right brown.

We sell gas ranges, many styles, many sizes, from \$15 up, in our salesroom, at the Gas Office.

We will be pleased to show them all to you.

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A Satisfied Customer is Our Best Advertisement. Notify us Promptly of Any Defects in Your Service.

A Labor Day Talk

By Carl Sandburg



PROSPERITY for the few and hell for the many. That's the answer.

Ask us what is the matter with America, what is the matter with Wisconsin, what is the matter with Milwaukee, what is the matter with this system, where "the interests of capital and labor are identical," and that's the answer.

"Prosperity for the few and hell for the many." That is what is the matter. Prosperity, luxury and magnificence for the few and death, hell, disease, misery and degradation for the many.

Years ago we asked for accident insurance so that when a worker's arm was crushed or his eyes blinded or his legs crippled while at work, he would be able to live and not become a sponger, a beggar, a recipient of charity. But the years have gone by and thousands have been crippled, crushed, blinded. And life to them today is a game that is bitter and brutal.

Years ago we asked for old age pensions that would enable people to live with rest and comfort in their last days. But the years went by, we were laughed at as agitators, and it is today as it always was—old age is a time of life to be feared.

Years ago we asked for a minimum wage to apply among all workers, a wage that would keep all workers above the poverty line, above the level of degradation. But the years went by, we were ridiculed as impractical, and today millions of wage earners get pay so miserably low that they can not live decently, cleanly, rightly. This is what the system has done for us and to us. And we are tired of it. We are ready for CHANGE. We are done with our old ways. We are striking out along new lines.

We are done with asking for what we want. We now DEMAND.

We stand on our rights as the workers of the world, the wealth producers. We are proud of what we have endured and learned. We look back on our battles and hardships with satisfaction—we have got good lessons from our mistakes. We have learned that Labor will have to fight its own battles. From now on we trust OURSELVES.

There was a time when we believed

in our masters. We hoped they would give us some of the things we were desperately in need of. We asked our masters in the state legislatures and the national congress for accident insurance. We were laughed at. We asked our masters for old age pensions. We were called fools for our trouble. We asked our masters for the establishment of a minimum wage. And again we were laughed at and called fools.

So we are done with asking. We do not go to our masters now and beg for favors. We have learned that our masters are BLIND to the things we need. We have learned there is only one thing on God's earth that our masters will respect and listen to. That thing is POWER. The masters respect power and fear power and listen to power.

And what makes our hearts glad is the knowledge that we have power. We have learned some great lessons in organization, in standing together and planning together and fighting together. On the industrial field in our unions we have learned and are learning more and more how to meet power with power, and get better wages, shorter hours, improved conditions. And on the political field with our Social-Democratic organization we have learned and are learning more and more how to meet power with power, votes with votes, to get better laws.

And this power is going to grow. This power of Labor, this industrial action and political action of Labor, is the greatest historic factor in the world today. It is making a new civilization.

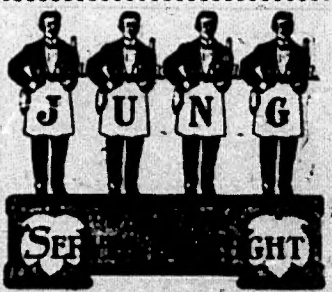
The watchword of the masters today is:

"Prosperity for the few and hell for the many."

We are going to change that and put in the place of it:

"PROSPERITY FOR ALL."

By all the lights of common sense and history and reason and humanity, this is a practical and worthy cause.



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For removing Grease from Silk or Woolen Goods without injury to the Finest Fabric or the most delicate colors.

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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD
Published by the
MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
344 Sixth Street Milwaukee, Wis.
FREDERICK HEATH Editor
VICTOR L. BERGER Associate
The Herald is Not Responsible for Opinions of its Contributors.
Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.
Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 20, 1901.



—From the Labor Leader

The Modern Gulliver Awakens!

Present Herald callers: Jacob Win-
nen, Chicago, Ill.; E. F. Chandler,
Cincinnati, O.; A. Frank Dolke, John
H. Grill, Dayton, O.; A. Howard
Jones, Fred Scholl, Chicago, Ill.;
Alfred Leifer, Detroit, Mich.; Otto
Waltz, Cleveland, O.; C. A. Hendlin,
Aberdeen, Wash.; Wm. Mutton, Flushing,
Mich.; Charles Goodman, St.
Louis, Mo.; Nehemiah Chubb, Ply-
mouth, Eng.

Gov. Harmon of Ohio called out the
troops to protect the arm of the
earth during the street car strike at
Columbus. Seem is used advisedly,
for a man who will take the job of
his brother who is fighting for a little
bit more to make life more endurable.

Woman's Column

Women in Industry



WASTEST change of our
changing time, greatest
portent of a portentous
age, are these—the women who are
marching forth.

They are steadily marching into
every trade, into every industry. They
fill the cotton-mills, they swarm be-
hind the counter, they invade the ci-
gar factory and brewery, they slide
in the tannery, they swelter in the
laundry, they starve in the sweat-
shop.

Every decade marks their further
march.

Ten years ago they numbered five
A. JAECK 511 SIXTH
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SALOON, POOL HALL, BOWLING ALLEYS
AND LODGE HALL
Hall Tables and Cards Free of Charge for
Socials and Other Tournaments.
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Order Your Labor
Day Caps Now

**Northwestern Cap
Mfg. Co.**
87 Huron Street

The Only Union Cap
Factory in Milwaukee
Phone Main 927

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Saloon and First Class
Boarding House
715 Clinton Street

Milwaukee Thus Far

By Carl D. Thompson

Milwaukee is Making Good



FOUR months is hardly
time enough for any ad-
ministration to really
make good. Much less would it be
possible for any administration to
make good in Milwaukee if the mak-
ing good amounted to anything.
Twenty years of municipal misrule
would put any city into a situation
from which at the very best it could
not be released without years of hon-
est and earnest endeavor.
So the Social-Democrats will at
least be honest enough to admit that
it will take more than four months
to make even a showing. And we are
wise enough to know that the city
of our hope can only gradually be
built and will finally emerge only after
many years and many administra-
tions of honest and efficient rule.

However, we are always glad to
present the record of our work as it
proceeds. This much at least may be
claimed, that even within four months
something has been done to show
the nature and the tendency of the
Socialist administration; something
has been done to show the outline of
the work we will surely do.

In a brief article like this it will be
possible to make only the merest
mention of the various activities of
the Socialist administration. Among
them are the following:

The old and inefficient board of

public works has been abolished and
in its place there has been established
the one-man commission of public
works.

All the public purchasing is being
reduced to a system by the establish-
ment of a purchasing department put
in charge of a competent purchasing
agent.

Five thousand dollars has been ap-
propriated and the work begun on a
scientific system of determining cost
of all public purchasing. Over \$1,000
was saved in this way during the first
two weeks.

Shiftless and incompetent work in
the street construction stopped in-
stantly by the prompt dismissal of
every inspector whose work was
found not up to grade.

The evils of the private contract
system in public works is being rap-
idly eliminated. Direct employment
by the city is being substituted.

The union label appears on every
piece of city printing, including even
the city bonds.

An unnecessary employee in the city
clerk's office let out, saving \$1,200 per
year to the city.

Twenty-four hours off every fifteen
days granted to policemen over vio-
lent protests of the chief.

General encouragement of organ-
ized labor shown in many directions:
brewery working girls organized; car-
penters' union and city employees'
unions largely increased.

Reckless and defective work on
public buildings halted by the rejection
of bridges not built to specifications.

Workingmen's homes being pro-
vided for through a comprehensive
scheme of city planning and planning.

New policy of dealing with corpora-
tions inaugurated. The administration
writes the franchises for the city,
dictates the terms, and submits them
to the corporations for their ap-
proval, instead of having the corpora-
tions dictate to the city.

Preliminary steps taken, including
drafting of a model franchise, for a
comprehensive, municipally owned
street car system.

Bonds issued and site being selected
for a commodious interurban and ur-

ban municipal street car system and
civic center.

City attorney stops practice of re-
mitting costs in unwarranted suits
brought against the city. Also halted
the practice of agreements and friend-
ly suits.

Within ten days of the election of
the Social-Democrats, the street car
company voluntarily raised the wages
of their employees from \$3 to \$9 per
month, and allowed a \$10 increase to
apprentices.

Under the new policy at least one
street car franchise has been drawn
and accepted by the company on
terms that provide for the public own-
ership of street car lines without a
cent of cost to the city. This is the
first of its kind in America.

Eighty-five dives put out of business
by the refusal of licenses.

Wages of the bindery girls and em-
ployees of the public library and mu-
seum have been raised and conditions
improved.

Committee selected and put to work
redistricting the city wards. This is
a matter required by law, but has
been delayed for years by the old ad-
ministrations.

Action begun by the city attorney
to recover \$72,000 from the street car
company for unpaid license fees ac-
cumulated during ten years. A first fa-
vorable court decision was given last
week, and the company appealed.

Health department of the city
with the duty of securing and main-
taining healthful conditions at last for
the working people in the factories.

Steps taken to correct the error
made by former administrations rela-
tive to the electric lighting plant, so
as to secure a municipal plant.

It will be seen that in the nature
of the case many of these matters can
only be begun. Many of them will
require years for their completion.
They indicate, however, the lines of
activity which the Socialist adminis-
tration will follow. These and simi-
lar matters will be carried forward
as far and as fast as the funds of the
city and other limitation of charter
provisions and state laws will permit.

Realty Stock is Selling Fast

It Offers a Safe Investment Besides an Opportunity to En-
roll Yourself as a Builder for Socialism

The past week has been the best so
far as sale of stock is concerned. On
Tuesday, Aug. 30, at the close of busi-
ness, exactly \$21,750 of stock was sub-
scribed for. So the stock is selling
right along.

But while the stock is selling right
along, we find it difficult to sell as
fast as the contractors now need the
money. About \$6,000 in cash is needed
immediately if the construction is
not to be delayed. As soon as the
\$6,000 is raised the proceeds of the
loan of \$35,000 are available. But this
\$6,000 must be raised right now.

A Safe Investment
Money put into this enterprise is
absolutely as safe as anything under
the capitalist system ever can be. It
is positively much safer than any sav-
ing bank. Besides, you will realize, as
near as can be reckoned now, about
6 per cent per year after the building
is finished, while the best that sav-
ings banks pay is only 2½ to 3 per
cent.

But it is not only a good dividend-
paying prospect. Rents in this dis-
trict run upward from three cents
per square foot per month for office
buildings, including janitor service,
etc. At an average of a little over
two cents per square foot per month
the income will be sufficient to pay
not only all expenses, 5 per cent in-
terest on the \$35,000, which will be
borrowed to erect the building, 6 per
cent dividends on stock, but also pay

strict over-rides sex sympathy.

In the Social-Democratic party,
therefore, lies all the hope of the toil-
ing woman—in the present—as for the
future. In her dark sky the one gold-
en star is rising with the rise of the
Socialist cause.

The message of Labor Day to the
working woman is thus identical
—deliverance through her own class,
salvation through the political action
of the toilers of the earth.

In that united effort let us urge
her to bear her part. Let us use ev-
ery endeavor to draw her into the
labor union, into the Socialist organ-
ization.

Let us revise the old beloved motto,
widen the magic ring of solidarity,
and make this the banner of our La-
bor Day triumph:

"Workingmen, working women, of
the world, unite!"

ELIZABETH H. THOMAS.

"You take my house
When you do take the drop that doth
sustain my house;
You take my life
When you do take the means whereby
I live."

for the building of twenty-five or thirty
years, and here a surplus besides.
So that you see at the end of that
period you will have not only the lot,
but also the building. Even though
the building were depreciated, this will
undoubtedly be more than made up by
the rise in the price of the lot. In
twenty-five or thirty years, therefore,
the stock will probably be worth two
or three times what you pay for it now.

Every Cent Received Is Invested
Not one cent of salary has been
paid to anyone since the company has
been organized. Neither has a single
share of stock been given to prom-
oters. Nor will the promotion cost the
Realty company anything. Every bit
of the income will be used to erect the
building. That it will be well con-
ducted and economically maintained
is assured by the fact that it is in the
hands of practically the same people
that have made the Social-Democratic
movement such a magnificent
success in Milwaukee.

Invest Now
The stock is going pretty fast. We
would like to have you become inter-
ested. Make a purchase of some
shares at once. The money is needed
now. The balance of the stock must
be sold immediately so as not to de-
lay the construction of the building.
The proceeds of the sale of stock are
needed to pay the contractors for the

work done on the building up-to-the-
point where the professional money-
lenders will let loose of the money
necessary to complete the building,
which has been secured by a mortgage
on the property of the People's Realty
company.

Many of you intend to take one
or more shares of the stock in this
enterprise. Do so now, and the
money will arrive when it is most
needed, and will be the means of
averting possible delay.

Subscribe today. Fill out the en-
closed blanks before you forget. Act
now.

But if you can not subscribe and
pay for at least one share of stock,
you still have the opportunity of
helping this grand project. And you
will be proud, in later years, of hav-
ing aided in such a noble cause.

There is considerable expense con-
nected with this project before the
building will be ready for occupancy.
There is postage, printing, advertis-
ing, etc., etc., amounting in all to a
great deal over a thousand dollars.

It is to help defray such items of
expense as these that our friends, who
are unable to assist in buying stock,
can assist with. It offers an oppor-
tunity of aiding in securing a splen-
did, modern, new home for our move-
ment.

Help one way or the other. Do
something. Do it today.

STOCK SUBSCRIPTION
Cash Payment Plan
PEOPLE'S REALTY COMPANY
Capital Stock \$40,000.00. 1,500 Non-assessable Shares at \$25.00 Each
To H. W. Bistortus, Treasurer, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of non-assessable
shares, of the par value of \$25.00 each, of the capital stock of the "People's
Realty Company," of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set opposite my signature, for

which find enclosed \$.....

No. of shares..... Subscriber.....

Amount..... Address.....

STOCK SUBSCRIPTION
Time Payment Plan
PEOPLE'S REALTY COMPANY
Capital Stock \$40,000.00. 1,500 Non-assessable Shares at \$25.00 Each
To H. W. Bistortus, Treasurer, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of non-assessable
shares, of the par value of \$25.00 each, of the capital stock of the "People's
Realty Company," of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set opposite my signature, and
I agree to pay to H. W. Bistortus, Treasurer, for each share so subscribed
the sum of twenty-five dollars in four installments of twenty-five per cent
each, due and payable on the first day of each month, but in no case shall
the last payment be made later than December 31, 1912.

Enclosed herewith find \$..... for the
first installment. I agree to pay the balance monthly thereafter as above
enumerated.

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2,535,301,200,456,458,

Landmarks of Labor

(Continued from 1st page.)
estate there many more years, yet it is entitled to our consideration. For it was the meeting place of the Milwaukee branch of the International Workmen's Association between the years 1874 and 1876. The branch first met at Bader's hall, 230 Fourth street, but the Casino was its home for a good share of its existence. Many a union has met there even before and since, but it is now used chiefly as a saloon annex for dance purposes.
In 1880 Milwaukee was represented in a National Labor Congress at Pittsburg. In 1881 P. J. McGuire, the Socialist carpenter, a noted figure in the early labor movement, spoke in Milwaukee. He had also spoken here in 1876.
In 1883 the Wisconsin state Bureau

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171 SIXTH STREET
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Bull Wheelock's Place
UNION HEADQUARTERS
Past President Barnders Union
193 FOURTH STREET

Historic Meeting Halls of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee



No. 171 Second Street

Where the Federated Trades Council Met in 1877, the Year It Was Organized. It is But a Few Steps From Grand Avenue.

Old Printer's Hall

Now an Art Studio. Where the Coughlin Faction Met Its Waterloo After a Desperate Fight.

Union Labor Hall

Former Meeting Hall at Chestnut Street, Corner of Sixth. Now Used by Brewers, Building Laborers, Bricklayers, Etc.

Freie Gemeinde Hall

Present Meeting Place on Fourth Street, of the Trades Council. Scene of Many Notable Gatherings.

of Labor Statistics was established.

The Knights of Labor.

Milwaukee became a Knights of Labor stronghold in the early '80s, but unfortunately their original district assembly hall was long since torn down and I have been unable to find a picture of it. The building was of two stories, with outside stairway, and stood at the southeast corner of Third and Prairie streets, where the Steimeyer building now is.

The Knights made tremendous headway in Milwaukee and had lodges all over the city, representing different trades. The number of these in 1880, when the national movement was at its height under T. V. Powderly, was in the neighborhood of fifty. Two years later there were but 19 and in 1891 only six.

One of the most flourishing K. of L. lodges was the Gandharius Lodge, composed of brewery workmen, which met for years at the old Vorwaerts turn hall, Third street and Reservoir avenue. One lodge on the South side, the Hellene, was made up of about 1,500 machinists of the big Allis plant, mostly.

The Knights of Labor was started in Philadelphia in 1833, but the public did not become aware of its existence until 1877. Many Socialists belonged to it in Milwaukee, but eventually its chief representative was a Greenbacker named Robert Schilling, who had played a part in reform and labor circles before coming to Milwaukee from Cleveland. He was brought here, he claims, by the late Edward P. Allis, founder of what is now known as the Allis-Chalmers works. In 1878, when Mr. Allis ran for governor of Wisconsin as a Greenbacker. A year or so later he, Schilling, established a reform paper called the Reformer (German) and later an English paper called the National Advance. For a time he also published a paper called the Volksblatt (daily). Early in 1890, after a starving match between the two papers Schilling turned his Reformer subscription list over to the Arbitrer

Zeitung and the Reformer ceased publication.

Schilling won unenviable notoriety in later years for his political trading through various local reform parties, and in 1889 went into a deserved political retirement, from which he has never since been able to emerge. The Socialists could not agree with his methods and in 1894, at Milwaukee Garden hall, they declared themselves through, and, led by Viktor Berger, left the meeting for all time.

What Happened to the Brewers.

The Milwaukee brewery bosses never took kindly to the K. of L. because of its stand on temperance. They finally prevailed on their men to withdraw, on the ground that they were going against their own trade. Indirectly they influenced the cigarmakers to withdraw also. This was in 1887. Then it appeared that a shrewd move had been made against the men. For what the breweries had really feared was that

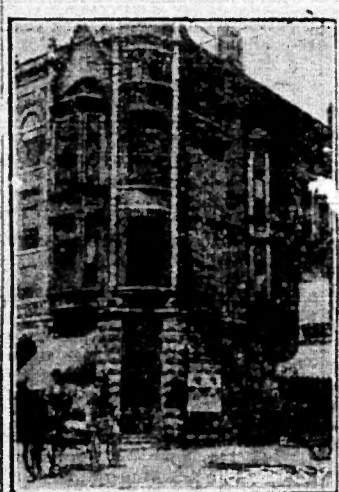
eluated with the writings of Ferdinand Lassalle, and shortly after a bookbinder named Nasser came from Bavaria and was responsible for the conversion of Brucker to Social-Democracy.

Doubtless in those days Brucker was a sincere man and perhaps he dreamed of duplicating in America the brilliant activities of Lassalle in Germany. He started a Socialist daily paper in the German language, calling it Der Sozialist.

An English weekly was also printed, called The Social-Democrat, edited by Henry Von Ende, but the name was after a few weeks changed to The Liberator. Upon the arrival of a new editor from Cincinnati, a courtly old gentleman named William Haller, who was much liked during the few months he spent here.

The daily started off with spirit and attracted both attention and subscribers—2,000 of them for a while, I am told.

paper lost ground and Brucker pulled out and eventually went over to the Republicans. He was for a time an editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, but is now in Germany. Sigel changed the name of Der Sozialist to Vorwaerts and later again, with the help of some of the brewers, changed it to a German morning paper and called it the Freie Presse. In the '80s it became the Abend Post.



318 State Street

Headquarters of the Federated Trades Council, and Board of Business Agents. Many unions meet in hall on third floor.

and was finally swallowed up by the late George Brunker and merged with his German (Republican) daily.

Meantime Michael Hiron, a Socialist who had formerly been associated on the Freidenker with Brucker, returned to the city after an absence of several years and started a workman's paper called the Arbeiter Zeitung. In the old Opera House building on Oneida street. Later the name was changed to Milwaukee Journal, and finally it merged with the Freie Presse.

Three years later Hiron again started a Socialist paper, this time a weekly called the Arbeiter. It was published at 423 East Water street, between Wisconsin and Mason streets, and ran until the beginning of 1890, when Paul Grottkau, one of the leading Socialists of the country, was brought from Chicago to organize "free" unions.

Grottkau made the paper a tri-weekly and later removed it to Wells street, where the Germania building

1,800 men. The hod carriers, tailors, and other crafts also waxed strong and he cemented them all together in a Central Labor Union that met in the Armula office on East Water street.

Meantime organized labor all over the country had been planning for an eight-hour day, mass strike and demonstration for May 1, 1886, and the Milwaukee workers were preparing for it. On the first Sunday in May there was a monster parade of labor, although wonderfully of the K. of L. had at the last minute urged that the struggle be put off to some later time. There were over 6,000 men in line in Milwaukee, and later the old Milwaukee

Garden, out on State street, was secured as a labor headquarters for the general demonstration. Just at this time an ass of an Anarchist in Chicago threw the Haymarket bomb that killed and wounded several policemen, and the capitalists and the police administration in Milwaukee became fearfully excited. The police drove the men out of Milwaukee garden with clubs, and on the first signs of turbulence the state militia was rushed in by Gov. Jerry Husk, who "saw his duty and done it."

Before the week was out the peaceful demonstrations of labor had been ruined, eight Polish citizens had been murdered by a company of soldiers because they did not stop marching when ordered to, and Grottkau and several



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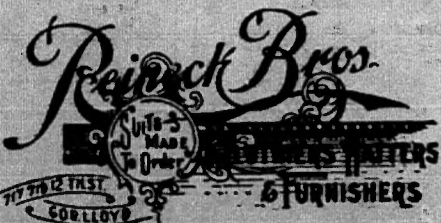
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Boys' Russian and Blouse Suits,
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Union Men! Attention!

We have made special efforts this fall in securing the very best lines of Union Made Suits, Overcoats, Hats, Caps, Flannel and Dress Shirts, Suspenders, Hose, Collars, Gloves, Overalls, Etc. We have always in the past shown our disposition in favor of Union Made Merchandise, but shall in future carry Union Label lines as complete, as non-union lines are carried by most merchants. We want to help unions by buying union made goods—therefore want your patronage, for by helping our cause you help your own. We also appeal to every fair minded laboring man to help the cause of the clerks union by making your purchases during week days—not on Sundays.

Our store is closed Sundays.

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National, Cor. 1st Ave.

No. 5025. Social-Democratic Herald.

SHERIFF'S SALE

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT,
Milwaukee County.
JACOB BURCKHARDT, Plaintiff,

WILLIAM BURMEISTER, Defendant.

SALE OF REALTY ON EXECUTION.

By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court in and for Milwaukee County and State of Wisconsin, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in said Court on the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1895, in an action wherein Jacob Burckhardt is plaintiff and William Burmeister is defendant, in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant for the sum of six hundred fifty and 57/100 (\$650.57) dollars, which execution was directed and delivered to the sheriff of said county at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, I have levied upon all the estate, right, title, and interest of the said defendant William Burmeister in and to the following described real property, to-wit:—

An undivided one-tenth (1/10) of the following real estate:

That certain piece of land in the East one-half (1/2) of the Northwest One-quarter (1/4) of the Section numbered Four (4) in Town numbered Seven (7) North of Range numbered Twenty-two (22) East, in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point in the East line of the said One-half (1/2) of the East One-half (1/2) of the Northwest One-quarter (1/4) of the Section numbered Four (4) in Town numbered Seven (7) North of Range numbered Twenty-two (22) East, in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, and running South Sixty and Eleven (61) degrees and 57/100 (61.95) feet South of the said East line of the said One-half (1/2) of the Northwest One-quarter (1/4) of the Section numbered Four (4) in Town numbered Seven (7) North of Range numbered Twenty-two (22) East, in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, to the place of beginning, containing Five and 11/100 (5.11) acres more or less.

Also the following described land in the East One-half (1/2) of the Northwest One-quarter (1/4) of the Section numbered Four (4) in Town numbered Seven (7) North of Range numbered Twenty-two (22) East, in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point in the East line of the said One-half (1/2) of the Northwest One-quarter (1/4) of the Section numbered Four (4) in Town numbered Seven (7) North of Range numbered Twenty-two (22) East, in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, and running South Sixty and Eleven (61) degrees and 57/100 (61.95) feet South of the said East line of the said One-half (1/2) of the Northwest One-quarter (1/4) of the Section numbered Four (4) in Town numbered Seven (7) North of Range numbered Twenty-two (22) East, in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, to the place of beginning, containing Five and 11/100 (5.11) acres more or less.

Lots numbered Seventeen (17), Eighteen (18), Nineteen (19), and Twenty (20) in Block numbered Six (6), in Glendale Investment Association Subdivision numbered One (1) in the Village of East Milwaukee (formerly Town of Milwaukee), Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.

The North Thirty-two (32) feet of the West One Hundred and Twenty (120) feet of Block numbered Twenty (20) in Glendale Investment Association Subdivision numbered One (1) in the Village of East Milwaukee (formerly Town of Milwaukee), Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That I, the undersigned, as aforesaid, will sell the estate, right, title and interest of said defendant William Burmeister in and to the above described real estate to the highest bidder for cash at public auction in the hall of the Court House of Milwaukee County, near the south door thereof, standing on the back in the seventh ward of the city of Milwaukee, County of Milwaukee, and State of Wisconsin, on the Twenty-ninth (29th) day of September, A. D. 1910, at the hour of two o'clock P. M. of that day, in order to satisfy the said execution, together with the interest and costs thereof.

Dated, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, this thirteenth day of August A. D. 1910.
H. E. FRANK, Sheriff of Milwaukee County.
KLEIST & LEVIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.



Newell Daniels
Who Organized the Knights of St. Crispin, Forty-three Years Ago.

now stands, making of it a daily and calling it the Arbeiter Zeitung. The editorial rooms were on the third floor and the printing was done in a job office on the ground floor. A favorite Socialist gathering place at this time and for years later was at Doerfler's at the fork of Chestnut and Winnebago streets. It continued so down to 1903.

Under Grottkau's influence the free unions (as distinguished from the K. of L. assemblies) increased tremendously. He organized the carpenters and they secured a membership of

Are Your Clothes Made by Union Men?

Your excuse don't go—The price is no higher, because you have the label. Our clothes are made by men—members of the Custom Tailors' Union—skilled workmen. You will save money if you buy the product of the Custom Tailor, their work lasts twice as long because we use only the proper material to balance their good work. Just drop in, we'll be glad to show our wares and what will be the right thing for you to wear. See our fine Serge at \$28.00.

Walter P. Stroesser

Meritorious Tailoring

316 State Street

Lobbies Against Labor

By Fred K. Brockhausen, Secy-Treas. Wis. State Federation of Labor.



On this occasion, the 1910 Labor Day celebration, it will interest some to see some lines on lobbying. Under the good old time lobbying at Madison, Wis., wine, women and railroad passes were in abundance. And so was other more substantial material ready for the taking by the legislative members who yielded to the pressing arguments of the railroad and other corporation interest. But the days when Madison lapsed on the hillside lobbyist has changed, what was formerly done in the open is now done under cover. However, it must be admitted here that the moral aspect of the legislature has improved considerably since the brazen affront of the old time lobbyist had his or her privileges trimmed by the reformer.

The reformer, by some attempt at catch thief legislation, forced the gay old time lobbyist to the rear and himself to the front, then he runs things when the other fellows, the stalwarts, are in the majority, then he is to the front as shown in the assembly in the 1909 session, but the reformer failed to enforce his own creation, the laws of his inflicting dire punishment on his opponent, the stalwarts and corporation lobby.

The 1909 session of the legislature

was especially a bad one as experienced in the assembly. The binder twine lobby for the cordage trust were particularly numerous, not only were they there to object and button-hole against the completion of a public owned binder twine plant at Waupun, but the cordage people sent men into Madison from various parts of the country and with the strong lobby with money to burn and a leadership on the floor of the assembly in the person of the speaker, a most brazen character, the farmers got beat in their demand for state binder twine, and some of them, it is said, went home with samples of cordage trust twine to be laid aside for convenient resale whenever the speaker, Bancroft, got into their territory.

Another nasty lobby was the one against home rule for Milwaukee, sent out by the Merchants and Manufacturers' association, and known as its legislative committee. They discovered that home rule for our city wasn't the proper paper. In short, Mr. Thomas J. Neacy put it to the assembly committee on cities in this way: He said that under home rule the people would be after making faces at the bosses, and naturally if the people are as mean as to turn the game of making faces, home rule, of course, would not be palatable to the bosses and so with an unusual amount of petty lawyers in the assembly the M. & M. lobby, though after a long and tedious hanging around, bowing and smiling on the members, they finally, with the dallying of Mr. Estabrook, the chairman of the committee, succeeded in delaying action of the bill until a time when they were assured of a majority for the killing. Volunteered could be written on lobbying, but as space prevents, I will close with reference to my first experience at Madison in 1907, when the Wisconsin rate commission was established. To prevent this sort of legislation carloads of lobbyists were often in evidence. The most interesting of the whole outfit was Mr. Burton Hanson, attorney for, as I was told, the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co. It was interesting pastime to listen to Mr. Hanson and the standing Democratic (Jeffersonian principle brand) candidate for the United States senate, Neal Brown, tearing into the halfbreeds. One late evening a rich wheat speculator on the side of the reformers for cheaper railroad rates asked Hanson, "How will this bill, if passed, affect the earnings of your road?" Mr. Hanson frankly and logically answered, "If I was in the shoe business and was losing on my good shoes I would make up the loss on the poor ones." And this tells the tale of a solution to a public evil by a rate commission.

That same session the principle of union labor lobbying was changed from trading to demanding, for quite a few times I rejected any and all dealings and meddling with the other side, even when attempts were made to induce me to assist in the rate commission's legislation on the ground that such legislation would give cheaper necessities of the working class. I failed to see it that way and fairly refused to participate, but all the time as far as I was able put the labor measures up to the members of the legislature, giving them a free hand to decide on action for themselves. This method of lobbying has not brought labor more than the other kind. However, our motives have never been questioned.

Under a capitalistic system, with its damnable methods for profits, interests and rents, lobbying will ever be with us, and I think it should be with restrictions, however, in a manner to give all people, means or none an unhindered opportunity to be heard in Madison, but to make this more satisfactory don't elect your boss, landlord, real estate shark, or corporation tools, but just a plain Social-Democrat.

The other fellow is often dangerous even in minor affairs, as is seen in candidates for governor, Mr. Fairchild, who, in the last session voted to practically do away with the wage earners' wage exemption.

Union Barber Shops

Always see that this card is displayed in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.

FRED. GROSSE
FINE LANCET UNION CHAIRS
577 E. Water St.
Shaving Parlor

J. N. GAUER
SHAVING PARLOR
806 E. Wisconsin Ave. 800
Opposite South Bay St.

H. KUHN'S BARBER SHOP
452 REED STREET, Corner Scott

LOUIS JUNG MANN BARBER SHOP
825 Ninth St.

H. C. MUNDT SHAVING PARLOR
166 LLOYD ST.
The Line of Union Cigars

J. P. KINSELLA Shaving Parlor
227 1/2 Howell Avenue

CHAS. MAROHN BARBER SHOP
Clean, Quick Service. 497 1/2 Russell Ave.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL Barber Shop and Bath Rooms
EMIL TRIEBL, Proprietor

Adolph Heumann SALOON
526 Chestnut St., Milwaukee

"KORNS KURED"

with Wankeazy Corn Cure
SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY
FRED A. WENZEL
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST
Howell Ave. and Clarence St.

UNION MADE

Gerhard Suspender
Every Pair Guaranteed for 1 Year. Best Work. Logman's Suspender Made. Ask Your Dealer for Gerhard Suspenders. 967 Third Street

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ALL NEWLY FURNISHED THROUGHOUT
OTTO GROSSE, Prop.
524-526 East Water Street
Block North of City Hall.

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520 GRAND AVE.
When You CAN'T GET THE REAL WAUGH

F. TEWS OYSTERS, CRABS FISH
Phone No. 3175
473 FIRST AVENUE 373

Between Shoes and Men

There should be more than a mere "understanding." There should be sympathy too, comfortable feeling, ease, and satisfaction with their appearance. We provide all these attributes in a shoe, and we add durability and economy. We have all sizes and widths for man, woman and child, and while the qualities are high the prices are most modest.

Lamers Bros.
354 Grove St.

Rob. Kenngott Union Made SHOES
761 Tenth and Garfield Aves.
ALWAYS BARGAINS

HENRY F. SCHMIDT
561
Mishaps Avenue

St. Andreasberg Bird Store
Just received a large shipment of birds and all kinds of other pets. Parrots double yellow head \$4.00. Canaries \$1.75. We guarantee. Come and see us.
418 - GRAND AVENUE - 418
Opposite Barretto

Henry F. Schmidt
561
Mishaps Avenue

Organized Labor Triumphant

Department conducted by Walter S. Fisher, Federated Trades Council
Headquarters 318 State Street, Milwaukee

Growth and Progress of the Trades Unions



This is Fisher

THE following extracts from the Labor Day edition of the American Federationist will give our readers some idea of the growth and the gains made by organized labor during the past few years:

Granite Cutters' International Association of America

During last winter 1,800 granite cutters in Barre and Northfield, Vt., were locked out when they presented a new agreement to their employers for their signature. After repeated efforts an agreement was reached after a thirteen weeks' lockout, and the advantageous agreement thus reached was signed for five years. By it the members received an average 4 cents per hour increase in wages, and the objectionable provision in the decision of an arbitrator was wiped out. The principle was established that when there was an increase in the minimum wage rate, all men paid prior to the new change at a higher rate than minimum, were to be increased correspondingly. In addition they broke away from the eight hour day six days of the week; for the next three years they are to work eight hours per day nine months of the year, with Saturday afternoon off, and the other three months, namely, winter, they are to work seven and one-half hours per day six days of the week, and for the remaining two years of the agreement they quit at noon on Saturday all the year round.

International Typographical Union

When the eight-hour contest was forced upon this organization in the latter part of 1905, they had 46,500 members. The struggle continued for the three years and they lost approximately 3,500 members, coming out of the victorious campaign with a membership of 42,500. They now have a membership of 53,000.

During the eight-hour campaign the hours were reduced 7,200,000 per year, or a total of 21,600,000 for the three years. During the same period wages increased \$2,000,000 per year, or a total of \$6,000,000 for the three years.

By assessment on the wages of members who were employed, they gathered \$5,000,000 to finance the eight-hour battle.

This union maintains a technical education commission, which conducts a correspondence course for the instruction in advanced principles of the trade of journeymen and apprentices, and now have nearly 2,000 students.

They maintain a home for the aged, sick and indigent members, at Colorado Springs, the physical value of which is \$1,000,000.

They pay a pension of \$4 per week to every member with an affiliation of twenty continuous years who has reached the age of 60 years, and is unable, through infirmity or for any other reason, to secure sustaining employment.

This is only a skeleton sketch of the work that has been accomplished during the past five years. Let the rabid anti-unionist match it if he can.

Cigarmakers' International Union

In the last ten years the membership of this organization has increased a little over 11,000. In the last two years the membership has increased a little over 4,000. The hours of labor have remained at eight per day since May 1, 1886. In the last ten years over 20,000 members have received an increase in wages and other improved conditions, such as better stock and improved shop conditions.

The total benefits paid by the international union in 1908 was \$86,255.73. Of this sum, strike benefits took \$32,423.30; sick, \$184,755.60; death and total disability, \$220,079.71; out-of-work, \$101,483.50. The balance on hand at the close of the fiscal year was \$705,060.75.

The grand total of benefits paid during twenty-nine years and two months was \$8,372,783.60.

Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees

The secretary of the above organization has compiled statistics of forty-six locals, in which it is shown that 21,300 members of said locals are receiving at an annual rate at the present time \$1,047,000 more in wages for their service than they would receive if all were drawing only the rate of wage that obtained at the time the locals to which they belong were organized. These forty-six locals were taken to strike an average result. To accept the above average, 21,000 street and electric railway men

of the United States and Canada will receive in wage for the year of 1910 \$15,200,000 more than they would have received at the rates that prevailed with them at the time they became beneficiaries of organizations, and it cannot be disputed that it is really organization to which that \$15,200,000 should be credited.

Order of Railroad Telegraphers

The federal hours of service law affecting railroad telegraphers and signalmen became effective on March 4, 1908. This enactment provides for nine hours' service per day at continuously operated offices and is being gradually turned into an eight-hour day, with one hour for a meal in the middle of the shift in the new contracts.

The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, through its various committees, has settled fifty-one wage scale negotiations with as many different railroads since Jan. 1, 1910. These negotiations carry with them advantages with more than \$100,000 per annum to 50,000 telegraphers.

Brotherhood of Railroad Freight Handlers

It is safe to assume that it was beyond the fondest hopes of any clerk checking freight in Chicago in 1902 for the salary of \$45 per month of thirty days, that in 1910 he would get \$75 per month for the same work for twenty-six days, and the poor trucker who worked twice as hard as he does now was then getting \$1.50 per day for doing just twice as much work as he is doing now for \$2.20 per day.

It is with pardonable pride that this organization can point out the fact that it has gained for its members an increase in wages of 40 1/2 per cent in nine years. During the past four months an increase of 6 1/2 per cent has been granted to probably 75 per cent of the members of the organization, and during the past five months they have made a gain in membership of about 1,000.

Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers

A trade agreement has just been entered into for the next fiscal year providing for wage increases ranging from 3 1/2 to 10 per cent for one-half of the membership of this organization. This advance has been secured

after protest from the employers that assures that no part of it would have been granted voluntarily. The organized workers in the iron and steel industry have maintained a wage rate from 5 to 40 per cent higher than the unorganized workers receive for similar work. Is that result sufficient to justify organization?

International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union

This organization has, in the last two years, moved forward very prosperously, have obtained improved working conditions, increased pay and shorter hours in many localities. Wages have been increased from 5 to 15 per cent. A working day of eight hours is enjoyed by nearly all of the members; a few old contracts still running call for eight and one-half or nine hours.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America

In direct contrast to the conditions of the railroad telegrapher may be cited the experiences of the commercial telegrapher, under which head are included all telegraphers except those employed by railroads.

For reasons too numerous and lengthy to explain the commercial telegraphers of this country seemed for years unable to maintain an organization. Since the inception of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America in 1903, its career has been marked by some seven reverses. Part of this may be attributed to the loss of the strike in 1907, which was followed by reprisals on part of the larger employers but as a whole it is due to the members of the craft failing to appreciate the benefits of organization and the necessity of sticking to it.

Since reorganizing, in 1908, the telegraphers in the press service have received increases ranging from 10 to 40 per cent; broker telegraphers, 10 to 30 per cent, and those employed by the large commercial companies will soon be in a position to ask for their share of prosperity also. Wages are higher than two years ago and the large number of men quitting the business in 1907 created a demand for experienced men.

(Continued next week.)

Union Harnessmaker for Governor



W. A. JACOBS

Social-Democratic Ticket

Governor—**W. A. JACOBS**, Racine.
Lieutenant Governor—**HENRY BRUNS**, Manitowish.
Secretary of State—**GUSTAV HERING**, Washburn.
State Treasurer—**C. W. SWANSON**, Superior.
Attorney General—**GERRIT T. THORNE**, Oshkosh.
Insurance Commissioner—**FRED M. ALTHEN**, Two Rivers.
United States Senator—**JOHN C. KLEIST**, Milwaukee.

County Ticket

County Clerk—**MARTIN PLEHN**.
Sheriff—**WILLIAM A. ARNOLD**.
Register of Deeds—**JACOB HUNGER**.
County Treasurer—**CHARLES V. SCHMIDT**.
Coroner—**DR. HERMAN L. NAHIN**.
District Attorney—**WINFRED C. ZABEL**.
Clerk of the Courts—**DR. WILLIAM C. YOUNG**.

Congressional Ticket

Fourth District—**WINFIELD R. GAYLORD**.
Fifth District—**VICTOR L. BERGER**.

State Senatorial
Fifth District—**Benjamin Sherer**.
Seventh District—**Gabriel Zophy**.

Assembly Candidates
First District—**Charles McDonald**.
Second—**William J. Gilboy**.
Third—**Frank E. Metcalfe**.
Fourth—**Frank J. John**.
Fifth—**Jacob Hahn**.

Sixth—**William Gladding**.
Seventh—**Charles Sandberg**.
Eighth—**James Vint**.
Ninth—**Edmund J. Berner**.
Tenth—**Arthur Kahn**.
Eleventh—**Frederick Brockhausen**.
Twelfth—**Max Binner**.
Thirteenth—**George Klenzendorf**.
Fourteenth—**Michael Kataban**.
Fifteenth—**Edward H. Kiefer**.
Sixteenth—**Frank J. Weber**.

Let Labor Go to the Primaries!

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE ST.
TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesdays (8 P.M.), Freie Gemelode Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State.

OFFICERS:
Corresponding Secretary—**JOHN REICHERT**, 318 State St.
Recording Secretary—**FREDERICK HEATH**, 34 Sixth St.
Secretary—**EMIL BRODER**, 106 Eighth St.
Sergeant-at-Arms—**M. WEINENFLUB**, 1577 Louis Ave.
Business Agent—**FRANK J. WEBER**, 318 State St.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—Henry Rumpel, Walter S. Fisher, John J. Handley, Albert Walters, James Sheehan, John Rader, Edmund Melms.

LABEL SECTION—Meetings 3d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Chairman, Wm. Haller; V. C. M. H. Weber; Treas., J. Reicher; Sec., H. P. Book, 111 1/2 19th St.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Meetings 3d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Cor. Sec., John Schweitzer, 405 Fifteenth St.; Fin. Sec., Henry Rumpel, 318 State St.; Business Agent, Wm. Griebling, 318 State St. (Chartered by A. F. of L. B. T. Dep.)

THE UNION LABEL continues to stand for "A Nobler Manhood, a More Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood." The courts have not yet taken from us the right to employ this means to the end—a laborer's freedom. While we may, let us **USE ITS POWER**

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

GENERAL OFFICERS
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
FRED K. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy-Treas., 553 Orchard Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

EXECUTIVE BOARD
WM. KAUFMANN, 768 Pearl Street, Kenosha, Wis.
THEODORE ZICK, 318 East Water Street, Watertown, Wis.
WM. HAMANN, 642 Dover Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
WALTER S. FISHER, 1197 Eighth Street, Wausau, Wis.
W. H. SMALE, Scott and First Streets, Wausau, Wis.

UNFAIR—WAS IT?
The United States Supreme Court has only struck the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as invalid. LABOR UNIONS. Comply with the terms of the decision, the "Unfair List" here before a superior here has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU!

Wage Earners Wake Up!
Join the Union of your craft and the party of your class—always demand the UNION LABEL and Shop-CARD—cast your Ballot for emancipation from wage slavery.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—COUNTY COURT
In Probate
STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE County—ss.
In the matter of the last will and testament of Emma Schellhorn deceased.

WHEREAS, An instrument in writing, purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Emma Schellhorn deceased, late of City of Milwaukee, County of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, has been delivered and deposited with the above named Court; and whereas, a petition has been made by Theodore Schellhorn praying that the same be proved and admitted to Probate, according to the laws of this State; and that Letters Testamentary be granted thereon according to law to Theodore Schellhorn.

It is ordered, that said application be heard before this Court at a regular term thereof, to be held at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of October, A. D. 1910, at 9 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.

It is further ordered that notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three weeks successively, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in said county, prior to said hearing.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1910.
By the Court
JOHN SCHLEHLEIN, JR.
First Assistant Register of Probate
WIDULE & MESSING
Attorneys
Room 8 Metropolitan Block

A. W. STREHLOW
Plain and Decorative
Painting, Paper hanging
and Calcimining
Graining and Hardwood
Finishing, Etc., Etc.
1193 Teutonia Avenue
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

M. THIERBACH
MAKER OF
Badges, Banners
and Flags
SPECIALTY
LABOR DAY
OUTFITS
for UNIONS
254 FOURTH ST.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Wm. ZASTROW
249 GROVE ST.
Fine Wines Liquors & Cigars

For Your Needs Try
Bruett CLOTHING CO.
Sellers of Up-to-Date
CLOTHING
and
FURNISHINGS
For Men and Boys
Fond du Lac Avenue
Cor. 18th St.

Repair Work
All kinds of Carpenter Repair
Work also Paper Roofing
Done at Reasonable Prices.
OSCAR UHLICH
2443 Brown Street

THE WEST SIDE HABERDASHERY
Geo. Seiberlich, Prop.
UNION MADE GOODS
BELLMONT HATS 50.00
Hatters and Gents
Furnishings
1513 Vliet St.

HATS AND FURNISHINGS
AT POPULAR PRICES
Schleiger-Schulz Co.
1901 VLIET STREET

MIES UNION TAILOR
875 Kinickian Ave. 875
(Near South Bay St.)
PHONE SOUTH 1664Y

PINSEL'S UNION MADE
GENTS' FURNISHINGS
and SHOES for the whole family
454 MITCHELL STREET

A. W. HAAS TELEPHONE SOUTH 1901
Fresh and Salt Meats
Poultry & Game in Season
211 HOWELL AVENUE 211

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10c CIGAR
MANUFACTURED BY
Herm. Buech
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A Full Line of Groceries
WAGNITZ & RUHNE, Proprietors
Positively the Best
Teas and
Coffeees
LOWEST PRICES

R. JESKE & BRO.
The TINNERS
All
Copper
Glas
Prompt
At Home
111-113 RESERVOIR AVENUE

Landmarks of Labor

(Continued from 5th page.)

others, Schilling and Wegner that had probably never been equalled, unless it was when he went for Dave Rose (who had also been taken up by Schilling). In a monster meeting at the West Side Turn hall some years later, Federated Trades Council.

The present labor movement in Milwaukee began with the formation in 1887 of the Federated Trades Council, which was the name chosen for the successor to Grottkau's Central Labor Union. The change was rendered necessary because the American Federation of Labor had been formed the year before and a regular local charter central body was desirable. The new council's first hall was the Federated Trades Union hall, 171 Second street, just north of Grand, also known as Petrie's hall. There and at Schaefer's hall, 244 West Water street, its first meetings were held, with Emil Applehagen, a cigarmaker, as first president. The actual date of organization was August 20, 1887.

The new body flourished, but there was from the start a conflict between the socialists and the political traders—to call them by no worse name. Their slogan of "no politics in the union" actually meant a free field for them to "deliver" the labor vote outside, to whichever party would pay in cash or in jobs.

During 1888, while the council was still meeting on Second street, a Milwaukee General Trades Council, with a D. A. Soule as chairman, was organized, probably under K. of L. auspices, but it seems to have "cut no ice."

second time. Grottkau was evidently considered in the way. And when the trial was in progress some printer in Grottkau's office put in type a piece of doggerel reflecting on Judge Sloan, and the trial halted and Grottkau was sent to the house of correction for nine months for contempt of court—which he probably felt, all right.

In the spring election next following (in 1888) the Schilling faction put another labor ticket in the field, with a merchant named Herman Kroeger for mayor.

The socialists had had their lesson, and had estimated the personal motives that made up the money reformers of the Schilling stripe. They went into the campaign with a ticket of their own, headed by Colin Campbell for mayor, and cast over 100 votes. Nine hundred were just enough votes to defeat the Schilling ticket.

In the fall of 1888 the Schilling ticket was again beaten. The so-called labor administration of county affairs had not been very creditable, and the sympathy of the voters was lost. At a meeting at the North Side turn hall, on Walnut street, that had been called by Schilling, Grottkau, who had heard of the move in time to call his followers out in his paper of that afternoon, got the stage and administered a castigation to Schilling and Wegner that has probably never been equalled, unless it was when he went for Dave Rose (who had also been taken up by Schilling). In a monster meeting at the West Side Turn hall some years later, Federated Trades Council.

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YOU buy clothes for style, fit and comfort and you're entitled to get what you pay for. You'll get all three when you wear one of these specially designed suits made for us by

Hart, Schaffner & Marx

Smart, snappy clothes---not freakish; all-wool, finely tailored, correct in fit.

Suits \$15 to \$35 Overcoats \$15 to \$40

Shown exclusively by

Gimbel Brothers

This Store is the home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothes

RELIABLE SCHOOL SHOES

The kind of school shoes that stand the test of the rough usage that kids give 'em ---in strong and stout soles with uppers tough but plastic---not the corn making kind.

Free with Every Pair

A hand ruler with each pair of boys' and girls' shoes. Will be appreciated by the children.

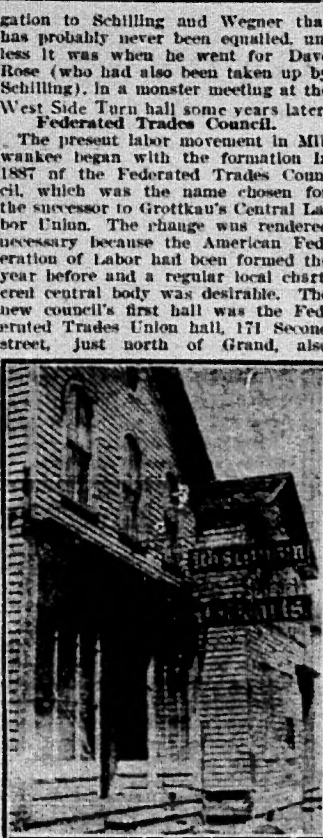
Fall Shoes for Grown Ups

The new shapes for men and women must be seen to be appreciated. Comfort is not sacrificed to style but the appearance of the shoes is attractive nevertheless.

THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE

575-577 Mitchell St. LOUIS RIPPLE

We Lead in Price Inducements as Usual



Old Vorwaerts Office

614 State Street. The scene of Many Labor and Party Conferences.

known as Petrie's hall. There and at Schaefer's hall, 244 West Water street, its first meetings were held, with Emil Applehagen, a cigarmaker, as first president. The actual date of organization was August 20, 1887.

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SCHOOL SHOES

For the Boys and Girls of Today---the Coming Men and Women

Build on Orthopedic Lasts---Ideal, perfect, foot-form fitting Shoes. Young feet, growing feet require utmost care in fitting---Luedke and his helper knows how.

Velour Galf, Vici Kid, Box Galf and Other Leathers, Lace and Buffon Effects, Light and Heavy Soles---the pair from

1.00 to 3.50

Look at our window for the new Fall Shoes

Open Evenings Closed Sundays

413-415 National Ave.

LUEDKE

Sells the Better Kind of Shoes

Deputy Smoke Inspector (Salary \$1,500 per annum)

High Grade Clerk (Salary from \$300 per annum up)

Office of the Board of City Service Commissioners, City Hall, Sept. 3, 1910

Competitive examinations for the positions of deputy smoke inspector and high grade clerk will be held at the above office on Thursday, Sept. 15, 1910, at 9 o'clock a. m.

General requirements for both positions: United States citizenship; residence in the city of Milwaukee for the last three years next preceding the date of application; age, 21 years or more.

Special requirements for deputy smoke inspector: Applicants should possess a good common school education, should be by trade or profession steam or mechanical engineers with an active practical experience of at least four years in such trade or profession, and should be well acquainted with furnace and boiler construction, and must not be interested in the sale or manufacture of any smoke preventing device.

Special requirements for high grade clerk: Correct language, arithmetic, good penmanship, general intelligence, experience, good character and recommendations.

Applications in writing to be presented personally up to and including Monday, Sept. 12, 1910, on the proper blanks to be obtained at the above office.

FRANK A. KREHLA, President.

WM. MCINTYRE, Wm. GUTENKUNT, FRED C. RUNGE, Commissioners.

JOHN J. VLACH, Secretary.

No. 140--Soc. Dem. Herald, Sept. 3 and 10.

In 1890 John Stipplik, who afterward got a job in the court house, was elected president of the Federated Trades Council, serving two years. In 1892 the council met in the K. of L. assembly hall, at Third and Franklin streets, with William Belmdick as president. He was succeeded by John Coughlin, of the Tamers, and the council again removed, this time to the printers' hall, Oneida and Front streets.

There were turbulent times there. Coughlin ruled with a high hand, with a faction of political traders that was formidable. A rule had been previously passed to allow presidents only one term, so Coughlin was succeeded by Frank J. Weber, and the latter by Louis Wileman, but the fight with the Coughlin faction got worse rather than better. While the socialists had strength (the brewery workers alone had 12 to 15 delegates, the cigarmakers 6 to 7, etc.) still it was only by causing that they were able to cope with their opponents and to keep the council from becoming a stench to the labor movement. Grottkau had left the Arbeiter Zeitung in 1888 to reside in San Francisco, and had been succeeded by Simon Hickler, later by Jacob Hinger, as general manager, and then by Michael Biron, and by this time Victor L. Berger had come into possession and changed the name to Vorwaerts, and the paper was alternately the organ of the council and not the organ of the council as the two factions alternately showed strength meeting after meeting. The caucuses were held at the Vorwaerts office, 614 State street, and in a back room at the northeast corner of Lloyd and Twenty-fifth streets.

Finally the socialists amended the constitution so as to do away with the office of president altogether, a chairman being elected for each meeting.

The first meeting under the new arrangement was opened by the secretary, George Moerschel, now a Socialist supervisor, and much to Coughlin's disgust the chairman chose was able to conduct the meeting successfully. One evening the Coughlinites locked horns with their opponents and when Frank Weber as chairman ruled against them they bolted the council. Coughlin, a Democratic politician named Mike Walsh, and others then formed the Industrial Council.

They sent a protest to the American Federation of Labor, with a demand that the charter of the Federated Trades Council be taken away. The decision went flat against them, and their dual body enjoyed a short life.

In 1895 the trades council met in Miller's hall, Third and State streets, and later removed to Union Labor hall, Sixth and Chestnut streets. There the final quietus was given the genus labor fukir in Milwaukee in 1900, when we all enjoyed the sight of twelve tricksters walking the plank on one single evening, never to return. The ventilation at this hall was poor and later Knieser's hall (now Cato's hall), on Fourth street, was secured as a meeting place, to be in turn abandoned because the growth of the body demanded more elbow room. The council then moved a block farther south, to the Freie Gemeinde hall, where the council still meets, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

In 1901, when the Social-Democratic Herald began publication in Milwaukee, it was made the official organ and is so at the present time.

For a number of years the board of officers of the council has been composed of Social Democrats. The present officers are: Frederic Heath, recording secretary; John Heibert, corresponding secretary; Emil Rodde, financial secretary-treasurer; Michael Weisenth, sergeant at arms; Frank J. Weber, business agent.

The business offices of the council, as well as the headquarters of several of the unions, is at 315 State street, where Business Agent Weber and Secretary Heibert can be found during the day.

And thus we may consider our trip at a close, save that we may best alight a few blocks farther west and north, where the Herald's new Labor-Socialist temple is now up four stories. When it is completed and occupied, a new chapter of the splendidly advancing rise of organized labor in Milwaukee will begin.

Wisconsin State Organization

Winfield R. Gaylord, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, state organizer

Use the County Fairs

Fond du Lac county has taken the lead in the use of the county fairs for educational work. The comrades there ordered 4,000 copies of the platform and 4,000 copies of the Wisconsin edition of Political Action to be distributed during their county fair.

The Elroy comrades are very much impressed with the possibilities of this plan and are looking forward to pushing the literature sales and distribution in the Juneau county fairs.

Chippewa Falls local sees the possibility of selling and distributing literature at the big North Wisconsin fair, held in their city next month, when 30,000 people will be in attendance. Good work, all right.

The campaign in the assembly of Polk and Burnett counties will be greatly promoted in the same way by pushing the literature at the Grantsburg and St. Croix Falls county fairs.

There is no doubt that we shall reach 100,000 people with our literature in these various state and county fairs whom we have never before reached. The comrades throughout the state and the local organizations are urged to use the splendid opportunity for distributing and selling literature and the big crowds are good and easily reached. The Social-Democratic Herald is offering generous premiums to those who will secure subscriptions and any member of the party wishing to get busy along this line in his own neighborhood is invited to write in and get particulars.

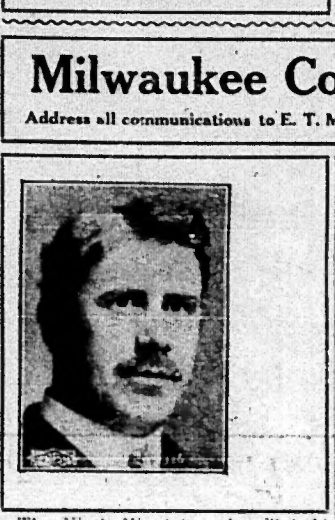
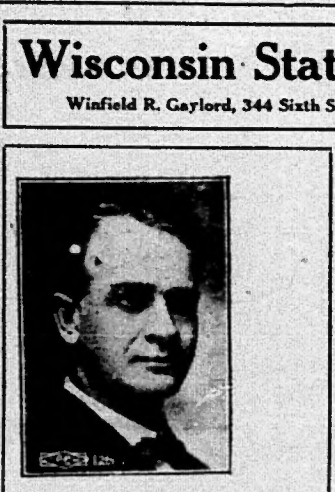
Milwaukee Co. Organization

Address all communications to E. T. Melms, County Organizer, 344 Sixth St.

The Ninth Ward branch will hold an entertainment and ball at Bahn Frei Turner hall, Sunday, Sept. 18.

The Russian branch has opened a fine library at 679 Seventh street, corner of Harmon. This library will be open each day from 8 o'clock a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. The branch meets at this library every Tuesday evening.

The annual vintage festival of the Hungarian branch will be held Sunday, Sept. 25, at Liedertafel hall, Seventh and Prairie streets, beginning at 2 p. m. A fine program is promised. Polish branch of the Eleventh ward meets every first and third Sunday.



Tools

Mechanics! Attention!

GOOD MECHANIC REQUIRES GOOD TOOLS

Don't be misled by inferior makes. Buy and use good tools with a guarantee back of them. That is the kind we sell, and our prices are reasonable. We also handle a complete line of "Carborundum Old Stones," to sharpen and keep your tools in shape.

Call and inspect our stock; we will be glad to show you.

P. J. Lavies & Co.

3d and National Aves.

The Old Hardware Corner

Open Evenings

Learn Bookkeeping and Stenography

at the

McDonald's

307 Grand Avenue
In the Matthews Building

The Select School
In the Center of Milwaukee

COURSES OF STUDY:

Bookkeeping	Shorthand
Arithmetic	Typewriting
Spelling	Correspondence
Commercial Law	Business Papers
Business Writing	English

High-grade Preparation for
High-grade Positions

Call, write or telephone Grand 739

New Classes Sept. 6

McDonald's Business Institute

Matthews Building, Milwaukee

Opens Day after Labor Day

Don't get that Bunk in your brain box that you've got to pay \$3.50 to \$5.00 for a good pair of shoes

"Save a Dollar"

or more and get as good and fine and stylish shoes as you ever treated your feet to, at either one of our two down-town stores, for

\$2.00 -- \$2.50

Work Shoes Dress Shoes

UNION MADE

All styles, all sizes, work shoes, dress shoes---all leathers---LACE, BUTTON and BLUCHER effects.

Meyer \$2.50 Shoe Store

195-197 West Water Street 208 Grand Avenue
New Caswell Block Loan and Trust Bldg.

1st NATIONAL BANK

By adjusting your savings in this Bank, you make them productive and will receive three per cent. interest.

The First National Bank of Milwaukee

HENRY HARBICHT'S PLACE

271 Third Street

SAMPLE ROOM

Steamed Bottle Beer
KEG BEER ON TAP
UNION BAR

WE HANDLE ONLY UNION CIGARS AND TOBACCO

PHONE 1400 GRAND MILWAUKEE, WIS.



Bro. Frank J. Weber
Business Agent F. T. C.



Wm. Griebing
Bus. Agent Building Trades Council



John J. Handley
Machinist, now Supt. of Street's, Milwaukee



Bro. John Erophy
Printing Pressmen's Union



Bro. John Rader
Brewery Teamsters' Union

Labor Day Committee, Milwaukee

The Labor Day Parade



Bro. Wm. E. Reddin
Business Agent of the Structural Iron Workers
Grand Marshal of Labor Day Parade
resting on Chestnut Street.

BREWERS' UNIONS

FIFTH Division forms on west side of Fourth Street, north of Chestnut, head resting on Chestnut Street.

LINE OF MARCH:

East on Chestnut, north on Third Street.
Marshals of unions are to obey the orders of division marshals and assist in the formation of the divisions.

All union men whose unions do not parade can march with the Federated Trades Council.

TAKE NOTICE! Members wearing union badges will be admitted to park free until 3 P. M. After that hour no person will be admitted by badge. Tickets 10 cents.

Parade to move at 10:30 A. M. sharp.

FIRST DIVISION

Wm. E. Reddin, Chief Marshal.
Officers and Executive Board of Federated Trades Council.

Band.
Delegates to the Federated Trades Council.

Prizes on Wagon.
Upholsterers' Union No. 29.
Hack and Coupe Drivers' Union No. 790.

SECOND DIVISION

Louis Koch, Marshal.
Patternmakers' Association.
Iron Molders' Union No. 125.
Iron Molders' Union No. 166.

Band.
Machinists' Union No. 66.

Metal Polishers' Union No. 10.

THIRD DIVISION

Wm. Coleman, Marshal.
Building Trades Council Delegates.

Band.
Plumbers' Union No. 75.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 24.

Cement Workers' Union No. 95.
Electrical Workers' Union No. 494.

Band.
Carpenters' Union No. 188.
Carpenters' Union No. 522.
Carpenters' Union No. 1053.
Carpenters' Union No. 1447.

Band.
Carpenters' Union No. 1519.
Carpenters' Union No. 1748.
Carpenters' Union No. 1813.
Painters' Drum Corps.

Painters' Union No. 922.
Painters' Union No. 1066.
Painters' Union No. 160.
Painters' Union No. 159.

Band in Wagon.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 8, in Tally-hos.

P. & D. Union No. 47.
FOURTH DIVISION
Wm. Haller, Marshal.

Delegates of Label Section.
Delegates of Allied Printing Trades Council.

Band.
Typographical Union No. 23.
Typographical Union No. 10.

Electrotypers' Union No. 12.
Stereotypers' Union No. 90.
Web Pressmen's Union No. 23.

Feeders, Helpers and Job Pressmen No. 27.
Bookbinders' No. 49.

Photo Engravers' No. 19.
Boot and Shoe Workers' No. 170.
Boot and Shoe Workers' No. 351.

Barbers' Union No. 50.
Bakers' Union No. 205.
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union No. 1.

Journemen Tailors' Union No. 86.
Band.
Cigar Makers No. 25.

Coopers' Union No. 35.
Coopers' Union No. 30.
Leather and Novelty Workers' Union No. 40.

FIFTH DIVISION
Geo. Veicht, Marshal.
Executive Board of Brewery Workers.

Band.
Brewery Teamsters' Union No. 72.
Brewery Maltsters Union No. 89.

Brewery Engineers and Firemen's Union No. 25.
Band.
Beer Bottlers' Union No. 213.

Band.
Brewery Workers' Union No. 9.

Molders Show Strength

The Molders' union for the years 1907, 1908 and 1909 paid a per capita tax to the A. F. of L. on a membership of 50,000, and at the present time the organization has 433 subordinate unions. The molders are considering an insurance feature for their organization. It is the intention to establish a voluntary insurance department in which members can be insured in sums ranging from \$500 to \$2,000 at lower rates than can be secured in any reliable insurance company or association.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

Metaphors I see in my mind a noble and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks. Metaphors I see her as an eagle mewing her mighty youth, and kindling her unassailable eyes at the full midday beam.—John Milton.

CRYSTAL

3-4 Shows Daily - 3
2:30 - 8:00 - 9:30
4 - Shows Sunday - 4
2:30 - 4:00 - 7:45 - 9:30
PRICES
Weekday Mats 10c & 20c
Eves & Sun. Mats. 10c, 20c
Few Rows 30c

VAUDEVILLE

The Simple Life
Week Com.
Monday, Sept. 5
FRANK BUSH
World's Greatest Story Teller

LAMB'S MANIKINS

The World's Wonders
5-BROWN BROS.-5
Comedy Musical Artists

THE GAGNOUX

Novelty Jugglers
Burham & Greenwood
Brilliant Wit, Song and Music

Moving Pictures

Illustrated Song
State Fair Week
ALL STAR
Comedy Acts

A Socialist Prayer

The Harp, Dublin, Ireland. The spirit of that early Christian testimony is very hard to get over. And then consider the whole ethics of Christianity: love of our neighbor, the spirit of human brotherhood, and so on. Why these are the very ethics of true Socialism. If we were unflinchingly practical Christians we would be driven to Socialism, or something very like it. In the Lord's Prayer, by the way, every Christian prays Socialistically: "Give us this day, our daily bread," and so on. He does not say, "Give me my daily bread." He prays for the brethren, the community.

Rather Socialistic for Sammy!

In the fourteenth annual report of the Michigan Bureau of Labor, issued in 1897, there is an article by Samuel Gompers. On page 207 of that article he says:

"The conflict between the laborer and the capitalist is as to the quantity, the amount, the wages the laborer shall receive for his part in production and the residue or profit which shall go to the capitalist. The one is the seller of an article—time—labor; the other is the buyer of this same article. Of any one thing there never yet. Between the sellers and the buyers has been a community of interests. This conflict for the largest share of the production has gone on from time immemorial, and cannot cease until the laborers shall be the capitalists, i. e., the capitalists shall be the laborers. In other words, they shall be one and the same persons."

The wealth which ingrates, tyrants wield To crush and starve the WE created. The blood we shed on flood and field Give greatness to the MIS-NAMED great. But short would reign this favored few Were we but to each other true! M. Walsh, 1815.

"The test of popular prosperity and the public welfare is plain. It is the condition of the body of the people. What is their life, and how do they live?"

"Welcome the hopes that have been raised within the past few years. Welcome these harbingers of the morn, in this time of storm and stress!"

One Judge Hitchcock of Boston has placed the latest snatch upon our legal system. His disclaimer has actually dared to hold that union men have no right to use their own money to support each other during a strike. Think of that! Every decent citizen should feel contempt for the food worm men who gave their ballots to elect such a creature to the bench.

There is no wealth but life.—Ruskin.

Town Topics by the Town Crier

A correspondent of The Free Press wittily says that Seidel has started an Ananias club of his own, and that Teddy is the first distinguished member.

Get out a big vote for the Social-Democratic ticket at the primary, and it will have the same kind of an effect that the spring election had on Wall street and the trusts.

Leave the old party politicians and their beclers to settle their own squabbles for office. The trusts care very little which of those crowds are nominated. Pile up the vote for the Social-Democratic party next Tuesday at the primary election, and then notice how respectful your boss will be for the next week.

Another victim of Butcher P. Eggers' cars, was reported Tuesday. The majority of these killings would be spared if there were airbrakes on the cars. The fight of the company against our party's efforts to force airbrakes has been simply criminal, and it is deserving of no mercy now that the Socialist administration has put it on the run.

The International Social-Democratic congress is now in session in Copenhagen. A resolution demanding the establishment of a system of universal and compulsory insurance against unemployment was adopted Wednesday. Cardinal Manning said that a man who could not get employment had a moral right to steal. But the unemployed do not steal, which shows their superiority over the capitalists.

"Seidel's no fool," observed a man on the street car in our hearing. "If he had gone on the reception committee, he would have had to sit on the stage while Roosevelt spoke." Then Roosevelt, who never respects others, would fire on some stuff about Socialism, and it Seidel sat still he would be called a coward, and if he walked out the daily papers would call him a baby. If I was in his place I'd a done what he did. There's no lies on Seidel."

The governor suggests that the workers should have a due regard for the men or corporations that give them employment. We beg to correct the governor. It is the people, the workers themselves, who give employment. Unfortunately, by reason of

Welcome to Theodore Roosevelt to Milwaukee, a city ruled by the people and not by capitalist party politicians of his stripe and worse. We are glad to have him come to a city ruled by the people whose beliefs are "too filthy to speak about in print" and where the union man whom he has catalogued as an "undesirable citizen" holds his head up in conscious pride of his importance to society and of his contempt for politicians who hobnob with European despots and denounce nations who wish self-government. Mr. Roosevelt is welcome to Milwaukee and will receive every courtesy that is his due. Let him look upon a city full of orderly, self-respecting people whom he has gone out of his way to slander as immoral and undesirable, yet who bear no resentment. The sight may do the man good.

The falling of portions of the city hall, practically a new building as such structures go, is only what might have been expected, considering that it was built during the boodle days. It is known to have been a graft structure from the foundation up and if many connected with its building had had their deserts they would be wearing stripes today instead of living in fine houses. And incidentally the Socialist administration finds itself saddled with another \$10,000 burden as a gift from the capitalist parties.

There was a brutal frankness about that short editorial in The Sentinel early in the week in defense of Chief Janssen's ear-like conduct toward the policemen's "offs." Everyone knows that Janssen belongs to the owner of The Sentinel, and it is proper that it should defend him when he is wrong—and defend him with a burst of anger. Those in the wrong lose their tempers.

The poor candidates! Elbowing each other aside for the nomination plums. And holding meetings and talking to empty chairs! OW WOW!

Are You Ready for the School Days?

We have planned for you, looked after the needs of the children and are ready to fit them out completely ready for school. No matter what is needed, you'll find it here at BARGAIN PRICES.

Children's Dresses \$1.25 and \$1.50 Values 95c Neat little wash dresses of chambray, in a nice assortment of very pretty styles and colors, well worth \$1.25 and \$1.50..... CHILDREN'S CAPES Children's capes of good quality broadcloth, military style, in red, navy and Copenhagen. Regular \$3.50 capes..... \$2.50 Children's and Misses' Rubberized Capes with silk-lined hood, very smart, tan and navy, specially priced at..... \$3.95	Red Goose School Shoe The Finest and Best Shoes for Boys and Girls Sizes 8 1/2 to 11..... Sizes 11 1/2 to 2..... Sizes 2 1/2 to 5..... High button and lace shoes, made in all leathers on foot-form shapes—extraordinary values. \$2.50 Patent Kid Ankle Strap Pumps..... \$2.50 Gun Metal 2-Strap Pumps..... \$1.79 \$1.79	Good School Supplies Cheap Large Hammock Weave School Bag, 10c. Other School Bags, 25c to 1.50. A set Pencils in box with eraser, 25c. 5c Pencils, 2 for 5c. Good Lead Pencils, 2c. Rubber Erasers, 5c. Japanese Pencil Box, at 9c. 5c Composition Book, at 4c. 5c bottle of Ink, 3c. 10c bottle of Ink, 5c. 600 page Pencil Tablets, 5c. 12 in. Brass Band Rulers, at 5c. Composition Books, 4c to 10c. Good Faber Pencils with eraser, a dozen, 10c. 5c School Dictionaries, 25c.
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ESPEHAIN'S 300 Stores Give Them. Demand Them. They Mean Dollars to You.

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DAVIDSON

ONE WEEK STARTING MONDAY
Mats. Wed. & Sat.

William Norris

The Base Ball Musical Farce

"My Cinderella Girl"

Direct from the Whitney Opera House, Chicago

A Foe of Fun and Laughter
Beautiful Costumes
Fascinating Chorus
and Bright Breezy Music

Prices: Evenings—25c to \$1.50
Matinees—25c to \$1.00

NEW STAR THEATRE

Week Com. Sun. Mat. Sept. 4th
SPECIAL! SPECIAL!

The Greatest and Most Costliest Production Ever Presented

The World of Pleasure

The Production, Which Includes a Cast of Notable Principals and a Chorus of Exceptional Loveliness....

CONCERT HALL AND FAMILY RESORT ZUR BIERQUELLE

315 CHESTNUT STREET

Saturday night, Sunday afternoon and all day Monday Concert, Tyrolean Singers and some new features.

Fine lunch, imported frankfurters, etc., etc.

Everybody is cordially invited.

Maria Tschornilla

BIJOU

Matinee Tomorrow

Beginning Season

Extra Matinee Labor Day

The Spectacular and Inspiring Romance of Christian Martyrdom



Eugenie Blair

And 35 People.

The Greatest Cast Ever Assembled for the Popular Priced Theaters

Henry Miller's Mammoth New York Production

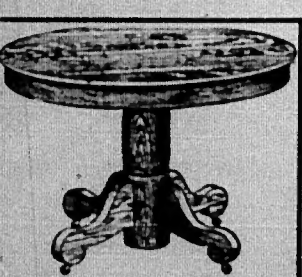
Sumptuous Costume Equipment

State Fair Week:

IN OLD KENTUCKY

You Will Find a Union Label on All Our Upholstered Furniture.

This is the only store in Milwaukee that upholds the Union. Patronize your friends and be assured of getting absolutely the best-made goods at lowest possible prices. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Automobile Coupons Given With Every 50c Purchase



10.00 for this Handsome Solid Oak Extension Table. Our Bargains in Extension Tables are positively the best offered in the city.

Solid Oak Extension Tables from—

5.00 up to 65.00

CARPETS

OILCLOTH & LINOLEUM

Broad choosing of Ingrain Carpets from—

30c to 1.00 per yard

Tapestry Carpet—

75c to 1.00 per yard

Velvet Carpet—

1.00 to 1.45 per yard

An elegant selection of Body Brussels and Wilton Carpets.

6 ft. Linoleum, 50c per yd. & up.

12 ft. Linoleum, 60c per yd. & up.

12 ft. Inlaid Linoleum, \$1.35

Oil Cloth, 18c per yard and up.

We furnish Your Home Complete at the Lowest Possible Prices. — — — Satisfaction Guaranteed

SPECIAL NOTICE

Store will be open every evening after September 6th.

We give S.H. Stamps

FALL PATTERNS OF RUGS AND CARPETS

Ready for your inspection. Odd sizes in great variety. We have the largest showing of American made Rugs in the city.

Tapestry Brussels Rugs

6x9 \$8.00 and up

6x9 9.00 and up

7x9 10.00 and up

8x10-6 11.00 and up

9x10-6 12.00 and up

9x12 14.00 and up

11-3x12 22.00 and up

Velvet Rugs